

ALLEGED PLAN FOR
MILITARY HELP TO
IRISH DISCREDITED

No Confirmation of Report of
American or Russian Aid
—White Papers Implicate Mr.
de Valera and Judge Cohalan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor can find no confirmation of the reported secret plans of Irish republican leaders for American or Russian military intervention in Ireland. On making inquiries regarding these reports, it was learned that while there is little doubt that Mr. de Valera will issue a manifesto shortly, it is not expected to contain a statement regarding any such plans, as it would be obviously impossible to transport troops from Russia or America to Ireland.

White papers issued by the government giving details of captured documents and intercepted messages between Count von Bernstorff in Washington and Berlin and well-known Irish extremists including Sir Roger Casement, show the difficulty the German Government had to arrange for the landing of rifles and ammunition, let alone the transporting of troops. Some arms, however, were actually landed, and Germany was prepared to send further supplies, but these were refused by Irish extremists, as the Germans could not send an invading force to help the Irish rebels.

Mr. de Valera is implicated in these documents, there being a memorandum on army organization, the original of which is in his handwriting and as found in his possession at the time of his arrest. In this document, Mr. de Valera makes provision for the raising and training of an army of 517,000 men, at a total cost of £1,500,000.

Judge Cohalan Implicated

Daniel F. Cohalan, a justice of the Supreme Court of New York, is also implicated in the document as being responsible for planning in the United States the Irish Easter rebellion of 1916, and also as suggesting to the German Government that Zeppelins be sent to raid London and warships be sent to attack points on the British coast, suggestions which were apparently acted upon.

The Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, who is described as acting president of Sinn Fein, as cited in The Christian Science Monitor, has had informal interviews in London but no definite conclusion was reached. It is learned from authoritative quarters that it is generally understood that Father O'Flanagan conveyed the uncompromising attitude of Sinn Fein to the Premier in that nothing less than an independent republic would be adopted, and indicated the feelings of hostility toward the new Home Rule Act.

On the other hand, it is said, the Premier insists that this act must be accepted, although the government is willing, as previously stated, to listen to any suggestions which the council for Ireland, which is provided for under the act, might propose after the Irish parliaments are constituted.

Everything seems to indicate that Sinn Fein will contest all the elections in the south, and, after securing a substantial majority, their intention seems to be to treat the southern parliament as they have Westminster, by staying away from it. This boycott would leave the government no other course than for the Viceroy to adopt a crown colony government.

Lord Decies a Candidate

Lord Decies has issued a letter stating that he will stand for election for a southern constituency. He declares that the act should be worked so that Irishmen may obtain all benefits possible from Home Rule, and he considers that this will ultimately lead to the north and south coming together and having one parliament. Lord Decies states that the passing of the act has altered the situation entirely, and that southern Ireland, confronted with the certainty of the northeastern situation, should now face the facts and try to make the best of them.

Discussing the situation in authoritative quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that southern Ireland is not now fighting against the British Government, but against Home Rule for Ireland, and, as it is hoped, sufficient moderate candidates will be elected to constitute a parliament, so that their position is becoming more and more illogical.

Attacks on the police continue, and last night in Dublin an ambush had been prepared for the military, which was frustrated.

Mr. de Valera Criticized

Judge Cohalan Blames Him for Republican Omission of Irish Plank

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The course of Eamon de Valera in the United States was criticized by Judge Daniel F. Cohalan of New York at a meeting held on Sunday evening in the Tremont Theater under the auspices of the Friends of Irish Freedom. There was heckling from de Valera sympathizers when the judge referred to the split that occurred in the Irish

group in this country while Mr. de Valera was here. Judge Cohalan charged Mr. de Valera with responsibility for the omission from the Republican platform of a plank on Ireland. He declared that Mr. de Valera was advised not to go to Chicago at the time of the Republican convention, but that he nevertheless did so there and was found by Judge Cohalan in an expensive suite in a hotel.

The speaker asserted that an Irish plank actually had been inserted in the platform, and that it would have been included in the completed document but for the opposition of Mr. de Valera.

"If 7,000,000 voters had declared for this plank as they did against the League of Nations," said Judge Cohalan, "I ask you if Lloyd George and his friends would have carried on the campaign of reprisals in Ireland?" Thomas F. Cooney, a trustee of the fund raised by the Friends of Irish Freedom, said that \$990,000 was collected for the purpose of offsetting anti-Irish propaganda in the United States. He said that \$115,000 had been sent to Ireland to relieve distress; \$26,000 had gone for the expenses of the Irish mission to the Peace Conference; \$25,000 had been appropriated for the expenses of Mr. de Valera, for expenses of the organization bureau in Washington, and for printing. In October last, \$350,000 remained, he said.

UNITED STATES NOT
TO JOIN COUNCIL

Decision Announced in Washington That No Part Will Be Taken in Ambassadors' Discussion of German Indemnity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The question of continuing American representation at the Council of Ambassadors in Paris has been under consideration for some time, and yesterday it became known that the United States is to withdraw from the council, and that the allied governments will be notified accordingly.

The first intimation that the United States Government contemplated taking such a step was the decision that this country would not be represented at the forthcoming conference of allied premiers in Paris to discuss the question of German disarmament. The main consideration responsible for the withdrawal of the United States from the Council of Ambassadors are that the Council of Ambassadors was set up for two purposes: To deal with the question of performance by Germany of the armistice requirements, and to deal with such questions arising from the execution of the Treaty of Versailles as might still require treatment by the allied and associated nations.

The armistice questions have practically been disposed of, and this government participated in the deliberations concerning the execution of the Peace Treaty, in the belief that the Treaty would be ratified by the United States, but as the Senate refused to ratify the Treaty, there is no reason for it to continue being represented on the Council of Ambassadors.

The American people have given their mandate to the incoming administration and only that administration can assume to interpret this mandate. The question, therefore, of further collaboration between the United States and the allied powers in the carrying out of the Versailles Treaty will be left to the next administration, with the exception of certain problems in which the United States has an immediate interest, among such exceptions being the Reparations Commission, the Communications Conference, and the Rhineland Commission. These contacts, however, imply no political considerations, since American troops are still in Germany, the former German cables were assigned by the Versailles Treaty to the principal allied and associated nations, and the United States has a close economic interest in the problem of reparations.

The anticipated decision of President Wilson and the State Department, however, is not interpreted to mean that the present administration will not concern itself with further developments in Europe coming out of the acts of the allied governments, charges of profiteering in the sale of coal to the War Department last summer, as contained in a report of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, were taken yesterday by the Department of Justice. Investigators of the department were assembled, officials said, and the preliminary work begun.

PRELIMINARY STEPS
IN COAL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Initial steps in the investigation of charges of profiteering in the sale of coal to the War Department last summer, as contained in a report of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, were taken yesterday by the Department of Justice. Investigators of the department were assembled, officials said, and the preliminary work begun.

It was explained that the Senate Committee's report gave only the names of the companies, with the various prices charged the War Department and the cost thereof, and that it would be necessary to study the transactions of each individual company with the department before there could be a decision as to whether prosecutions under the Lever Act would be justified.

ARMY REDUCTION
SENTIMENT GROWS

Senate Debates the New Resolution for Force of 175,000 Men Instead of 280,000 Maximum of War Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That sentiment in Congress is rapidly crystallizing in favor of reducing the size of the United States Army was clearly indicated in course of debate on army strength in the United States Senate yesterday. Discussion of the army arose in the consideration of the resolution introduced by Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, which declares that enlistment shall stop until the size of the army has been reduced to 175,000 men, instead of the 280,000 maximum which the War Department, through an expensive advertising campaign, is striving to reach.

The new resolution, which is pending for action by the Senate, arose out of the difference of interpretation put on the Army Reorganization Bill by congressional leaders and by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Secretary Baker interpreted the maximum of 280,000 to be "mandatory," and has sought to bring the army up to that level, and at heavy expense, has been able to secure recruits at the rate of 1000 a day.

175,000 Men "Ample Sufficient"

Senator New, in discussing the resolution, declared that 175,000 men are ample sufficient to meet all the requirements of the country, and asserted that the stopping of recruiting forthwith and until the army had been reduced to this size would save the government approximately \$40,000,000.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, proposed that the new resolution be amended to provide for an army of only 150,000 men.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, argued that if the forces desired reduction are sincere, a fact which he was inclined to doubt, men who want to leave the army in order to return to the farms should be permitted to do so.

American Army in Germany

In the course of the debate it developed that a majority of the Senate Military Affairs Committee is of the belief that the American army of occupation in Germany will be withdrawn soon after March 4. This declaration was made by Senator Lenroot, who bitterly criticized the failure of the Secretary of War to adhere to the intent of the laws passed by Congress for army administration. He said that Secretary Baker had habitually evaded the intent of the law, to secure a technical advantage.

"It is the belief of a majority of the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the 150,000 men we now have in Germany will not be there three months longer," Senator Lenroot announced.

The cost of the American army in Germany is chargeable to the latter country under the terms of the armistice, but the cost has been practically all paid out of the United States Treasury. Germany paid only a fraction of the total amount due under the agreement.

Criticizing the policy of the Secretary of War, Senator New pointed out that, although the army bill gave him the actual authority to maintain 280,000 men, the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the army definitely restricted the discretionary power in the bill.

Aim Is to Cut Down Expenses

"The aim of the resolution," said Senator New, "is to cut down the public expenses and at the same time leave the country in the possession of a military force that will meet all reasonable requirements. The Secretary of War has construed the maximum limit of 280,000 men as mandatory on him, and has proceeded by every known means to enlist men. On Friday of last week 1500 men were recruited. The average rate is 1000 a day. If figures for the army were secured on Sunday night, it would be seen that its strength is 237,000 men."

The number of American soldiers in outlying territories is as follows: Germany, 15,300 men; Hawaii, 7000; Panama, 5900; Philippines, 10,000; China, 1400. This does not, of course, take into consideration the marine brigades stationed at outposts.

"It is very plain," said Senator Lenroot, criticizing the War Department, "that the Secretary of War, as in so many cases, has no regard for the spirit of the legislation enacted by Congress, or the carrying out of the will of Congress, if taking advantage of technicalities gives him greater power. The War Department has not

conformed with the action of Congress." "What is the excuse of the Secretary of War?" asked George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska. "Evidently the Secretary of War regards an authorization of Congress as a mandate of Congress," Senator Lenroot replied.

The new resolution went over after the morning hour, but the indications are that the Senate will adopt the new resolution restricting enlistment. These restrictions would not apply to soldiers whose terms of enlistment expire but who desire to reenlist.

COMING CHANGES IN
CABINET AT LONDON

Approaching Resignation of Lord Milner and Lord Reading's Acceptance of Vicereignty of India Involve Changes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—With the appointment of the Earl of Reading to the Vicereignty of India, several changes may be precipitated in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George has, it is said, extended his stay at his country residence, The Chequers, and it is supposed that he is laying his plans for the appointment of new ministers.

Viscount Milner, whose resignation is stated to have been in the hands of the Premier for some time, is likely to retire at an early date. Various rumors that his resignation resulted from the reception given to his Egyptian secretary, are quite unfounded, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, as his reasons are purely personal and have to do with his desire to retire to private life. His successor has not yet been named, but various reports indicate that Colonel Amery, the present Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, may become Minister in succession to his chief.

The Earl of Reading's acceptance of the Indian appointment necessitates, for various reasons, the withdrawal of Edwin S. Montagu from the India Office. Who will succeed Mr. Montagu is also still undecided, but there is a possibility that Captain Guest, Chief Coalition Liberal Whip, may do so, or it is even mooted that Mr. Montagu may go to the Treasury, while J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may take the India Office.

Other posts of the Cabinet which may see changes within a short time, are said to be the Home Office and the Admiralty. The post of Lord Chief Justice would in the natural course be filled by Sir Gordon Hewart, the present Attorney-General, but it is said that his services are too valuable to the government for such a change to be made at the present time, and Sir Edward Carson's name has been advanced for this position.

The informant declared that these are merely guesses at likely occupants of these posts, but it is generally believed that, when Parliament meets, there will be quite a change in the aspect of the Treasury Bench.

OIL-BURNING SHIPS
SHOW BIG INCREASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Exclusive of Germany, Lloyd's register of shipbuilding returns shows that there are building throughout the world 7,179,778 gross tons of shipping. Of this amount, the United Kingdom leads with 3,708,916 tons, the United States following with 1,310,312.

Tonnage building in the United States is 462,000 less than at the end of September. At the end of March, 1920, there were actually building there 4,185,523 tons.

The world's demand for oil products is a notable feature of the return, showing that there are at present building 1,169,003 tons of vessels intended to carry oil in bulk. Of this total 64 vessels of 422,553 tons are building in the United Kingdom, and 88 of 637,100 tons in the United States.

For the first time, the return distinguishes between steamers and motor vessels. At the end of December, there were under construction in the world 189 vessels of 454,503 tons to be fitted with internal combustion engines.

EVEREST CLIMB SANCTIONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The announcement that the Tibetan Government has sanctioned the expedition for the exploration of Mt. Everest has been made by Sir Francis Younghusband at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. The first step will be the organization of a reconnaissance. The main climbing expeditions are to start in 1922, having the summit of Mt. Everest as a goal.

FIUME DEFENDER'S PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Monday)—Gabriel d'Annunzio's legionaries, who have arrived at Bologna, state that the registry treasury at Fiume was not robbed, but has been consigned to Gabriel d'Annunzio with 12,000,000 lire at his new residence. The "Epoca" says that Captain d'Annunzio has decided to stay in Fiume as a private citizen, when he will probably be elected chief of the state.

OPINION GIVEN ON
O'CALLAGHAN CASE

Solicitor of State Department Finds No Ground for Exception to Customary Ruling Regarding Deportation of Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There is no ground on which the State Department can make an exception to its customary ruling regarding deportation from the United States of aliens arriving without passports, in the opinion of the Solicitor of the State Department, which was delivered to Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, yesterday, referring to the case of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who arrived as a stowaway without a passport.

Mr. Davis indicated that he approved of the opinion of the Solicitor, but would make no formal statement until after he had conferred with the Secretary of Labor, desiring to give him an opportunity to decide whether the case is properly before the State Department, by reason of the report made to that department by the Inspector of Immigration at Newport News on the arrival there of Mr. O'Callaghan.

If the Department of Labor does not interfere, the State Department may require the Department of Justice or the Department of Labor to deport Mr. O'Callaghan. If he should contest the order of his deportation, there might be some delay after it had been issued, the length of the delay depending upon the expedition with which the appeal was handled by the courts.

It has been alleged that Harry Boland, secretary to Eamon de Valera, also came into the United States without a passport, but the State Department is not taking up the case, because it has no official information that he has violated the law. It is understood, however, that the Department of Justice is investigating the report of certain remarks said to have been made by Mr. Boland tending to encourage organized hostility to Englishmen and their interests in this country.

MR. HARDING JOINS
PRINTERS' UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office MARION, Ohio.—In accepting the honorary membership in Marion Typographical Union No. 675 last evening, President-elect Warren G. Harding expressed the hope that there will be a return to the old wage scales. "But there should be a maximum of production," he added, "organized labor should be just as much concerned with increased efficiency as with securing higher wages and improved working conditions."

He explained that by maximum production he does not mean exhausting effort, but efficient and conscientious work. Acceptance of the honorary membership took place at the conclusion of a regular meeting of the union in the organization's meeting room, in the Star building, the home of the President-elect's newspaper.

Ohio Senator Named

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Appointment of former Governor Frank B. Willis as United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of President-Elect Harding was the first official act of Governor Harry L. Davis upon his inauguration today.

LAW VIOLATOR PROSECUTIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of Justice is to proceed "vigorously and expeditiously" against violators of the Sherman anti-trust act connected with certain important lines of building material," Frank K. Nebeker, assistant to the Attorney-General, announced yesterday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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oral authorities temporarily to exhaust themselves, steps, once again, into the controversy with a few short statements, quite remarkable in their clarity of effect.

Admiral Bacon's Views

From these it appears that Admiral Weymouth is not so wild in his expectations for the battleship, after all. "The construction of German battleships," writes Admiral Bacon, "proved that the damage inflicted by torpedoes can be reduced to far smaller proportions than was hitherto considered possible. The power of sinking a battleship with one, two, three or even more hits has now vanished." True, this illustration is not conclusive, inasmuch as in the construction of the German battleship every thing was sacrificed to armor and guns, and as was subsequently proved, they would have been quite unable to operate at long distances from their base. Another important consideration is, of course, that brought out by Admiral Hall, who emphasizes the fact that the war was not a naval war, but a typical naval war; that the position of Great Britain and the Allies was extraordinarily advantageous; and that, in any future war it is possible to imagine the battleships could not remain in safe harbors if they were to be of any use at all. They would be obliged to go to sea and stay at sea, operating a long way from their bases.

In this same letter, Admiral Bacon points out how the whole idea of a battleship has been revolutionized during the past few years. One hundred years ago, he says, the battleship was supreme, but of late years the torpedo has destroyed this complete supremacy since a pigmy, in the shape of a torpedo-boat, can sink a leviathan. "The battleship, therefore, has become a composite force, the battleship for offense, and destroyers to supply the defense not now inherent in that class of ship." In other words, the question really is, not, What is the use of the unescorted battleship? but, What is the use of the modern battleship encased in its own protective armor of destroyers.

Crux of the Whole Matter

Another passage in this letter really seems to indicate the crux of the whole matter. "It may be accepted as a broad statement," says Admiral Bacon, "that if our possible enemies did not build battleships, we should not possess them." It is true that Admiral Hall, in his articles, goes a step further than this, and insists boldly that what other countries do in this matter is not of the smallest importance, but that if a country is well provided with submarines and aeroplanes and all that goes with these arms of naval service, it is quite sufficiently protected, regardless of whether its opponents are supplied with capital ships or not. Admiral Hall adduces arguments in support of his theory which must seem irrefutable to the layman, until he turns to Admiral Bacon's reply. Answering Admiral Hall's specific question as to what Germany could have done, had Great Britain had no capital ships in the war, but had relied entirely on submarines, he says: "A division of large ships escorted by destroyers would, in one daylight raid, have entered the narrows of the Channel, blocked Dunkerque, Calais, Boulogne and the berths of Folkestone, and destroyed all the shipping in the Downs, without being in any way deterred by the threat of submarines which the war proved to be useless in attacking battleships when properly escorted."

"Great Ships or—?"
And so it goes on. Argument after argument seems incontrovertible until it is controverted. No sooner is the gun made powerful enough to pierce the armor plate than the armor plate is made strong enough to resist the gun. Thus Admiral Hall's scheme for arming merchant men with 6-inch guns seems admirable until a naval commander, somewhat diffidently, enters the discussion and asks what kind of a chance such merchantmen would have against submarine cruisers armed with 12-inch guns, and protected by armor. It is the same with the Admiral's plan for escorting a convoy with aeroplanes carrying ships. "Excellent," says the Commander, "till the aeroplane carrying ship is sunk, and one may be sure that she would get the first round when the submarine attacks." The Times' heading "Great Ships or?" is certainly well chosen.

FARMERS UNITING IN MARKETING CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
HAMPTON, Virginia.—That the farmers of the United States are ultimately going to organize to run their own business, was the opinion expressed by John R. Hutcheson, state director of extension work, speaking on "The Outlook for Farmers in Virginia" at the recent annual meeting of the Negro county agents of this State, held at Hampton Institute. These county or farm-demonstration agents work in Virginia under the cooperating agencies of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg. "In spite of the prevailing idea that American farmers are unable to pull together for their own interests, farmers are beginning to market successfully their crops and are sticking together under sane, conservative leadership," Director Hutcheson declared.

WOMAN AS A DEPUTY SHERIFF
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—For the first time in the history of this city, a woman has acted as deputy sheriff, calling the Probate Court to order and acting as bailiff throughout its session. She is Miss Faye Johnstone and has been prominent in city politics for the last year.

EXPECTED RETURN OF MR. VENISELOS

General Impression in Athens That Former Premier Will Come Back and Government Again Enjoy His Statesmanship

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ATHENS, Greece (Monday).—However unexpected the defeat of Eleutherios Veniseles may have been to both the Greeks and the outside world, there were more reasons than appeared on the surface for the success of the Constantine propaganda prior to the elections. But despite these reasons, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds that the general expectation is that Mr. Veniseles will return and that the Government of Greece will in all probability once more be under his brilliant statesmanship.

The situation here, far from becoming clearer as time goes on, since King Constantine's return appears to become more and more involved. What will happen when the new Parliament opens this week is still a matter for conjecture. The very considerable anxiety to give every pledge to the outside world that the defeat of Mr. Veniseles had no bearing whatever on foreign relations. It is perfectly natural that the people should desire that nothing should jeopardize retention of the new territories acquired under the Treaty of Sevres, and they are very anxious to conserve both the Aegean and Smyrna. The defeat of Mr. Veniseles and the recall of King Constantine may be regarded as, to a large extent, a domestic affair, though the general causes doubtless date back to the time of King Constantine's departure. The Greek people undoubtedly resented what they considered, or what has been represented as, the unwarranted interference of outside powers in their affairs, and to a great extent the Veniseles regime was imposed on them by foreign domination. While many of the laws which Mr. Veniseles brought into force were in themselves useful, and even urgently necessary, the fact that, owing to the exigencies of the times they were imposed without any consultation of the people, mitigated against their acceptance in a proper spirit.

Goodwill Toward Allies

Since the representative of The Christian Science Monitor arrived here on a short visit, he found very considerable anxiety to give every pledge to the outside world that the defeat of Mr. Veniseles and the recall of King Constantine had no bearing whatever on foreign relations. It is perfectly natural that the people should desire that nothing should jeopardize retention of the new territories acquired under the Treaty of Sevres, and they are very anxious to conserve both the Aegean and Smyrna. The defeat of Mr. Veniseles and the recall of King Constantine may be regarded as, to a large extent, a domestic affair, though the general causes doubtless date back to the time of King Constantine's departure. The Greek people undoubtedly resented what they considered, or what has been represented as, the unwarranted interference of outside powers in their affairs, and to a great extent the Veniseles regime was imposed on them by foreign domination. While many of the laws which Mr. Veniseles brought into force were in themselves useful, and even urgently necessary, the fact that, owing to the exigencies of the times they were imposed without any consultation of the people, mitigated against their acceptance in a proper spirit.

Causes of Discontent

During the war, definite methods of repression had to be employed against those who arrayed themselves in opposition to the established order, and many persons were severely punished for what seemed to be comparatively small offenses. One of the chief sources which caused difficulty to the Veniseles government consisted in the number of Constantinian officers in the army. These were exiled to an island, the number being variously computed from 1800 to 2200, while others who indulged in political intrigues were similarly dealt with. It may be taken for granted, it is learned, that families of persons so exiled, constituted a haven of discontent within the country. Though the removal of offenders may have seemed to the old régime the best means of combating their activities, Veniseles partisans with whom the representative of The Christian Science Monitor conversed, gave as the reason for the downfall of the leader the general incompetence of ministers whom he left in charge during his long absence from the country at the peace conferences.

LABOR TO EVOLVE SCHEME FOR WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday).—Labor is not satisfied with the government's plan for dealing with unemployment, and Tuesday's trade union conference will grapple with the problem and evolve a plan of its own. It was proposed in Whitehall last week that, in view of the Labor attitude, the government would probably abandon the proposed unemployment inquiry into relief measures, but that a business

inquiry into the causes might proceed in a leisurely manner.
It is possible, however, that the question may be reconsidered, as the National Alliance of Employers and Employees has identified itself with the Labor attitude. In a letter to the Prime Minister, this body urges that Labor should be invited to share in the full inquiry into all aspects of the problems.

YOUR telling us is helping us to help you.
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

RAILROAD-STEEL COMBINE ALLEGED

Representative of Employees of Carriers Charges Conspiracy to Defraud Public and to Deprive Workers of Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Violation of the Transportation Act, breaking faith with and defrauding the public of millions of dollars, and conspiring to create unemployment, under the domination of the Morgan banking interests and the steel combine, are among the charges against the railroads made by B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, speaking yesterday at the hearing granted employees' representatives before the United States Railway Board here. He asserted that the banking-steel combine controls 80 per cent of the railroad mileage of the country, and 20 per cent of the largest equipment concerns with which these railroads have large contracts, which has resulted in the throwing out of employment of over 50,000 skilled railroad employees, and that the inflation costs under the cost-plus guarantee of the Esch-Cummings Act constitute a fraud against the United States Government. He also declared that the interests which have conspired thus to create unemployment comprise the same combine which has been forcing the public to pay excessive prices in the open shop campaign in the building industry of New York, and asked that the Railroad Board investigate the situation fully, with the cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in order that the hearings might be conducted with a proper understanding of the public interests and the rights involved in the case.

Mr. Jewell's statement before the board follows, in part:
"Judging from the press campaign, the railroads are about to ask this board:

"1. To abrogate the national agreement entirely, or in large part, or at any rate in respect to rules deemed exceedingly important by the employees.

"2. To attempt thereafter to secure either local, system or regional boards of adjustment, instead of a single national board of adjustment, such as was in effect during the period of government control, and as is desired that by the employees represented by the Railway Employees Department and its affiliated organizations.

"We charge, and later on will substantiate our charges, that the railroads are controlled by a group of 12 New York banks, trust companies and insurance companies dominated by J. P. Morgan & Company, and that a group of only 25 men are the instruments of this and an even wider control.

"That this same group of 12 financial institutions at the same time has interlocking directors with 20 of the leading railroad equipment companies. "That during the past year the railroads have sent out to such outside railroad equipment companies, for repair on contract, over 617 locomotives and over 29,000 freight cars, and have made contracts for much more repair work of like order. "That the charges for such repairs in outside shops have been grossly excessive. "That these overcharges constitute a drain upon the Treasury of the United States Government. "That the close control of both railroads and equipment companies by these financial interests gives ground for grave suspicion of a conspiracy to defraud the government."

NOVEL POINT IN SHIP CASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The question whether merchant ships owned by a foreign government are immune from libel in American courts was presented yesterday to the Supreme Court for the first time in suits brought against the steamships Carlo Poma and Pesaro, Italian craft. Both were libeled for damage to cargoes, but the lower courts upheld the contention of the Italian Embassy that as property of the Kingdom of Italy and in public use, they were not subject to libel proceedings in American courts.

DRY ENFORCEMENT TRANSFER SOUGHT

Demand Is Made in Congress That Department of Justice Assume Responsibility—Law's Friends Oppose Such Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Efforts are being made to have the responsibility for the enforcement of the Volstead prohibition law placed with the Department of Justice, instead of with the Internal Revenue Bureau. William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, threatened on the floor of the House yesterday that if the Judiciary Committee did not report a bill to that effect a rider would be placed on the next appropriation bill providing for such a change. He declared that at least one-third of the money now appropriated was being wasted with no results; and that it could be saved if the authority were vested in the Department of Justice.

"The Internal Revenue Bureau is not a law-enforcing body," he said. "If the Department of Justice is not what it should be, let us make it so and then charge it with the enforcement of this law, which should be in the hands of men trained in the enforcement of law." He declared that the enforcement body at present is honeycombed with worse than useless men.

More Funds Sought

Mr. Wood said that the \$5,500,000 appropriated at this session of Congress was \$1,000,000 more than was appropriated for the last year. Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, opposed the transfer, and said that really this year's appropriation was \$600,000 less than the amount available for enforcement last year, because there was a deficit of \$1,500,000 in addition to an appropriation of \$5,500,000. In reply to the statement that the enforcement was a matter for the states, Mr. Volstead called attention to the fact that there are 10 states in which there is no code, and he declared that it was just as much the sworn duty of a legislator to support the federal Constitution as the state Constitution.

The forces which worked for prohibition, and which are working for its enforcement, are utterly opposed to the proposal to transfer the duty of enforcing the law to the Department of Justice, and if further efforts are made to bring it about they will marshal an array of figures and facts to prove that such a change would not be to the interests of effective enforcement. As for the threat to place a rider on the appropriation bill, a single objection to such a proceeding, as being out of order, would be enough to dispose of that, and it is said there would be 350 members of the House ready to object. The prohibition law, it is asserted, can be enforced if the proper support is forthcoming.

Evasion Possible

One of the objections to placing responsibility in the hands of the Department of Justice is that if there is a man at the head of that department who is not sympathetic with prohibition, it is easy to neglect prohibition enforcement on the plea that officials are tied up with other duties. The action of United States district attorneys in regard to the enforcement of prohibition in Chicago and in Massachusetts is pointed to as an indication of the importance of having a separate enforcing body.

In referring to the action of the Appropriations Committee in cutting \$1,000,000 from the appropriation to enforce national prohibition, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said: "The law enforcement department's request for \$7,500,000 for the year is conservative in view of the difficult task which the department faces. Ten states have no state codes, and depend on the national officers to enforce prohibition laws.

"The appropriation as it stands for this year is \$5,600,000 and the actual deficit as it will stand by the end of this fiscal year will be \$1,600,000. It is, therefore, obvious that in order to carry on the present organization at least \$7,500,000 will be required. Even Supreme Court for the first time in suits brought against the steamships Carlo Poma and Pesaro, Italian craft. Both were libeled for damage to cargoes, but the lower courts upheld the contention of the Italian Embassy that as property of the Kingdom of Italy and in public use, they were not subject to libel proceedings in American courts.

Enforcement Hindered

"Take, for instance, the border department, which embraces 502,486

square miles. The supervising agent in charge of this department has but 35 agents. It can be readily seen that the law cannot be effectively enforced, and as a matter of fact, all of these men are needed to prevent illicit spirits being brought across the border, and even with the assistance of the customs inspectors they cannot hope to effectively enforce the law. This condition prevails in practically all of the departments.

"More money is needed for the safeguarding of seized liquor and property. Additional expense is incurred by reason of the increased traveling expense due to the higher rate imposed by the railroads.

"It would save money if a provision was inserted to authorize the department to purchase necessary motor-boats and automobiles. The cost of hiring these greatly exceeds the expense of buying them.

"In spite of the unsatisfactory conditions which the enforcement department faced, it has assessed over \$20,000,000 in prohibitive taxes. Over \$750,000 in fines have been assessed, and over \$1,000,000 worth of automobiles transporting liquor illegally have been seized.

"Why should there be a hesitancy to appropriate a liberal amount when the fines and prohibitive tax resulting therefrom is greater than the expenditure for law enforcement? The reason is to provide an adequate amount will encourage the lawbreaker and reduce the net gain for the government in diminished fines and forfeited bonds and prohibitive taxes. As long as the liquor dealers defy the law, they should pay the penalties."

Plans Announced

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Plans to tighten the federal net in western Kentucky for distillers, bootleggers and whisky runners, announced here yesterday, contemplate organization of law and order leagues to aid enforcement of the Volstead act.

BORDER BUREAUX TO CARE FOR MEXICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

EL PASO, Texas.—Agencies to protect the rights of Mexican laborers temporarily in the United States will be organized in this and every large town on the border of the United States and Mexico. Plans for the establishment of such agencies have been forwarded to the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and to similar organizations in cities in which the Mexican Embassy is establishing these agencies expects to see to it that contracts between Mexican laborers and American employers are fulfilled, and to obtain the return of the laborers to Mexico with expedition after the contracts have been lived up to.

MONTANA SCORES HIGH IN PETROLEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

HELENA, Montana.—Petroleum production in Montana reached 92,000 barrels in November, reports the United States geological survey. In October the production was 56,000 barrels. All of this oil comes from the Mosby region in Fergus County, where the first well was brought in last May. Twelve producing wells have been drilled there, and scores of other drilling operations are in progress. Oil interest has affected almost all Montana counties. New companies are formed daily. Miles City people are constructing a refinery to handle the Mosby field's output, now going to Greybull, Wyoming.

UNIVERSITY ASKS LARGE SUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina.—H. W. Chase, president of the University of North Carolina, in a statement made here, declares that architects and building experts who had made a thorough survey of the university plant estimated that \$2,000,000 in building and equipment would be required to enable the university properly to take care of its present student body. The \$5,000,000, which the university is asking of the 1921 General Assembly, based on present need and a careful estimate on the growth in the near future.

THREATS CHARGED TO GOVERNMENT

Senate Hearing on Cable Dispute—Newcomb Carlton Refuses to Answer Certain Questions—American News Distribution

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Charges that the State Department was making threats against the Cuban Government to prevent the issuance of permits for Western Union cable landings on the island were made before a Senate committee yesterday by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Company.

Mr. Carlton declared the department "was pursuing to the point of persecution" its differences with the company over the attempt to land the cable from Barbados which would establish a new line of communication with South America.

Questioned as to alleged supervision by English authorities of official dispatches sent from Washington to American diplomatic representatives in Great Britain, Mr. Carlton refused to "answer categorically because it would make trouble." He said the State Department had the facts.

Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, asked Mr. Carlton if the Cuban Government actually had revoked the permit for landing the Barbados cable in Cuba.

"I understand the document revoking the permit is now before the President of Cuba for signature," Mr. Carlton responded. "This, the Cuban Government, of course, is loath to do, because the act of the State Department is an affront to its dignity, but it cannot resist, because it is not in a condition to do so."

The statement was made at the State Department last week that the action of the Cuban Government in refusing to permit the cable to land had been taken without any proposal from the American Government.

"State Department Persecution"

Another instance of "State Department persecution," Mr. Carlton said, was given in the recent refusal to allow the Western Union Telegraph Company to ship to the United States from England 140 miles of cable loaded upon a ship which was bringing some smaller lots of cable to a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The State Department threatened to refuse the Bell Company the right to transport its cable, the witness asserted, if the Western Union supplies were carried along with it.

Frederick Roy Martin, acting general manager of the Associated Press, told the committee that any increase of communication facilities aided dissemination of American news. "The Associated Press is furnishing its news report to Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and Mexico," he said, "and has gone very extensively into South America. Our reports on the Pacific are sent by radio and incidentally copied for free distribution to Japan and China. This is an unprofitable kind of work and we are keeping it up for patriotic motives to maintain the connection between the United States and its possessions."

South American readers, Mr. Martin said, desired news from the United States and the only difficulty in the service was the lack of cable facilities.

Censoring by Navy Department

Senator Kellogg asked if the government could assist news distribution. "Only by facilitating private interests in extending cable facilities," Mr. Martin replied. "We have had our troubles with government censorship during the last few years. Only last Saturday we found that the Navy Department was censoring a dispatch from San Francisco."

"It has been a keen disappointment to us to find that American cable to South America could not give us sufficient facilities and we have been forced to contract with the English Western Company, at London, to carry 1,000,000 words a year to our South American papers."

Return to their former use of the cables between the United States and Germany seized by the Allies during the war was urged by Clarence H.

Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.
"Both on the ground of equity and justice," he said, "and in the interests of American trade which requires direct communication with north and central Europe, the United States should insist on the restoration."

Both of the German cables to the United States, he added, had been made part of French and English cable systems since their seizure.

DELAY IN CREDITS PLAN FOR EUROPE

Bankers Accused of Discouraging Scheme—Slump in British Coal Export Owing to German Coal Payments to France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—So far, no definite decision has been reached in the effort to work out a scheme of trade credits for Central Europe. In some quarters, blame for the delay is put on the bankers, especially on Reginald McKenna, who are alleged to be not altogether sympathetic in view of the grave risks involved. This is repudiated by the banking interests which declare that no tangible scheme has yet been formulated by the government. They suggest that, while a sound scheme with adequate safeguards would undoubtedly stimulate trade quickly, there are grave dangers of serious loss unless care is taken. For instance, it is pointed out that not only must credits be provided with proper security, but that trade done under the scheme must be reasonably controlled, otherwise rash speculation and export of unsuitable goods to Central Europe will be encouraged. Consequently, they say, responsible traders, as well as financiers, must be associated with the scheme.

The effect of the trade slump is now affecting the coal fields, especially in South Wales, where many pits are going on short time. This is due partly to decreased home consumption and partly to lack of export orders. The fact that Germany has carried out the Spa agreement and is sending 2,000,000 tons of coal a month to France is a potent cause of the reduced orders from South Wales. This effect of the indemnity is causing much discussion. The situation is reacting on the negotiations between the coal owners and the miners on the general wages settlement to replace the existing agreement on March 31 and a significant agitation for decontrol and higher prices has been started.

OREGON PRODUCTS RANK HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
PORTLAND, Oregon.—Judging from samples of Oregon flax and hemp under recent examination by New York City linen manufacturers, also other eastern and southeastern centers, it is stated that the Oregon output will compare favorably with any flax and hemp grown elsewhere in the states. Oregon soil, especially in the Willamette Valley, is particularly adapted to these products.

TECH CLUB OF PUGET SOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SEATTLE, Washington.—A branch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association, the Tech Club of Puget Sound, recently had a banquet entertainment and election. Edward G. Manson was chosen president and Russell H. White was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

MUSIC BOSTON

FOUR CONCERTS BY THE BOSTON MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

GEORGES LONGY, Director
JORDAN HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
Jan. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
FIRST PROGRAM, Works by Frank Bridge, Debussy, Lohengrin, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Quartette for Flutes by Bennett.
SOLOISTS
MISS CAYLA, MISS MARSHALL, MRS. GOLDEN, MISS MURPHY, MISS GUY, MISS MAIER, Pianist.
The subscription for the 4 concerts is \$8.50, \$7.15, \$5.50, \$4.00.
Students' courses: tickets (balcony), \$3.50 and \$2.50.
Tickets for the series, or single concerts, (\$3.50 to \$2.50) are now on sale at Jordan and Steiner Hall, and at the Longy School, 108 Hemenway St.

SHUBERT OPERA HOUSE

BOSTON
Next Sunday, Jan. 16, at 3.15
Third Concert in Steiner Series by Two Metropolitan Opera Stars
FRANCES CHARLES
ALDA HACKETT
JOINT RECITAL
Seats 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75 at Steiner Hall, 182 Boylston St.

PERSIS COX
Assisted by LILIAN PRUDDEN
SOPRANO
Piano Recital and Songs
Steiner Hall, 182 Boylston St.
TICKETS NOW AT THE HALL
7:30-NIGHT at \$1.50
Tickets now at the Hall.

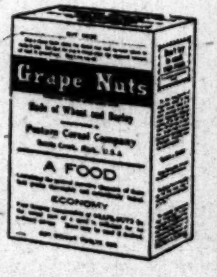
REGITAL AT POPULAR PRICES HELEN HOPEKIRK

STEINERT HALL
Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 12, at 4
Seats 25c, 50c, \$1.00
No Reserved Seats — No Free Admissions

Full Food Worth in the blend of wheat and malted barley — Grape-Nuts

The price is moderate. There is no waste. The flavor is gratifying

The food is always ready to serve and that "well fed" feeling which accompanies good food of pleasing taste is quite apt to make you friendly to Grape-Nuts. Ask the grocer "There's a Reason"



Direct to You-by Quick Express from the Heart of the Fruit Belt

Tree Ripened GRAPEFRUIT and oranges to be at their best must be ripened on the tree. That slow mellowing process under the glow of the golden tropical sun gives to the tree-ripened fruit an appetizing goodness that is rarely enjoyed except in the native groves.

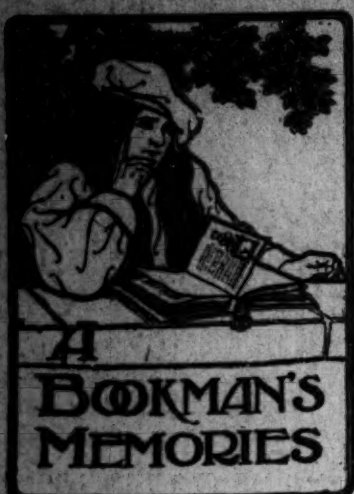
Perfect Oranges and Grapefruit must be sun-ripened—and the one way to get them is to order a supply direct from the grower. We ship by quick express the finest full ripened fruit, picked and shipped the same day. Packed carefully—150 oranges, or 54 grapefruit to the crate, or half oranges and half grapefruit.

Shipped, express prepaid to points east of the Mississippi, per crate, \$9.00

Remit by registered mail, money order, or check, and state whether you want oranges, or grapefruit or half and half. Order now, and get the best of the best.

CLEARWATER CITRUS CO. Dept. C 11
Clearwater, Florida.
References: Bank of Clearwater, Clearwater, Fla.; American Lumbering Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.





George Ade

George Ade is a humorist. I make this definite statement because he is one by intention and by confession. It is a new kind of humor to me: it is a humor that is calculated, pursued, not genial, not kindly, rather satirical, rather contemptuous, but it raises laughs.

At the dinner given by the Lotos Club to George Ade I was able to examine the technique of his humor. He made a long speech in response to the praises that had been lavished upon him; and it was clear that his method is—very sentence must arouse a laugh. It became almost automatic. If the laugh did not come immediately he reached a full stop, he would pause the fraction of a second. The laugh always followed.

In one of the reports of this dinner the writer remarked, "Mr. Ade gave away a lot of expensive humor." I suppose that is so. The best humorists with whom I am acquainted so bubble with humor that they cannot help expressing it even when they are catching a train, or looking for a collar stud; but does not seem to come naturally to Mr. George Ade and his kind. He looked quite serious at the dinner. He might have been a statesman or the president of a bank.

I cannot help thinking that his humor is manufactured, and he being a very intelligent and experienced man, who knows his public, and the kind of thing that makes them laugh, can produce a laugh-creating sentence at will. The sally that aroused the loudest laugh in his after-dinner speech was: "I built my country place in Indiana, not to live in—merely to refer to."

Mr. Ade rose to affluence and fame on the Fable. For 20 years he has been trying, so he says, to escape from it. But he cannot. The public wants from him Fables, as it wanted puns from Tom Hood, marble from Alma Tadema, serenity from Mr. Harding, and Home Runs from Babe Ruth. The public knows exactly what it wants.

I count myself fortunate that I came upon Mr. George Ade's method of humor without knowledge of it, and without prejudice. A year ago he was little more than a name to me. If anybody had asked me what I knew about him, I should have answered: "A humorist of the west: one of those who have helped to make Chicago the 'literary' capital of the United States of America: an adept in slang, who drives his points home with Capital Letters."

One day, on a railway journey, I bought a copy of an American magazine with a million or so circulation. I looked it through, sampled it, found the advertisements more interesting than the text, and reminded myself what a large number of essays, stories and poems there are in the world that I do not want to read. Toward the end of the magazine I found a page of Fables by George Ade. This was a discovery. I read the Fables with delight, finding in them a new method of literary expression; and although I did not know the meaning of all the slang words that this hard-headed, hard-seeing author employed, yet I felt that these Fables gave distinction to the magazine. The author had something to say.

I tore the pages out, intending to preserve them for the Portfolio I have kept for 20 years labeled, "The Best Things in Current Writing." And while doing so I decided that I would place them beside Croslands' Fables, which appeared in the Academy about 1900. The difference seems to be that Ade deals with Chicago, Crosland with Life.

not the Looks to back up the Title. Even the Buckingham Palace manner and the Arctic Front cannot buffalo the idle Spectator into overlooking the fact that she belongs to the genus Quince."

Perhaps I am wrong in not being amused because the publisher's statement on the jacket of "Hand-Made Fables" says: "Every story has a bright and shining point upon which some humble folk of ours in transit fixed. But it is irony that pricks without wounding, which recognizes that being sarcastic is a very human foible itself. Of course, it proves again that Slang is a fine art, and that humor distinctly belongs to American literature."

La! La! But although Fables made Mr. Ade famous, and are his chief contribution to the literature of our day, he has ramboled in other fields. He has written a number of facetious books under such titles as "Artie," "Knocking the Neighbors," and he has been a most successful writer of musical comedies, and such like things that run a year, and that give the "frivolous playgoer" snappy sentences to remember and to quote. I am informed that "I feel like thirty cents" comes from the George Ade mind.

It is curious that the two expressions of Mr. George Ade's abounding talent that have most interested me are my first encounter with him and my latest. The first was that reading of his fables when they were quite new to me: the latest was his autobiography, published the other day in the million or so circulation magazine that has taken him under its wing. The very title of this autobiography made me smile. It is called "They Simply Wouldn't Let Me Be a High-Brow." To that is added this subtitle: "These Fables in Slang" which I began to write 20 years ago started me upward on my dissolute career and landed me in the gutter of notoriety."

It is a most humorous autobiography, and, as a contribution to a history of journalism in Chicago, most valuable. It is a romance of "getting on." For a long time Mr. Ade had been writing a column called "Stories of the Streets, and of the Town" and after 10 years of "clanking toll" had worked his way to a salary of \$60 a week. One morning he said to himself: "Why not a fable for a change. And instead of slavishly copying Esop and La Fontaine, why not retain the archaic form and the stilted manner of composition and, for purposes of novelty, permit the language to be 'fly,' modern, undignified, quite up-to-the-moment?"

The Fable was written. It was about Sister Mae and her sister Luella, "whose Features did not seem to know the value of Team Work." It caught on. It clung on. More followed, and Ade fell into arms of "the wizard who sold syndicate features to the daily press. Sooner he was getting \$800 a week and later 'passed the thousand mark'."

Can you beat it? America is a great country. Such a thing never happened to George Meredith, or Thomas Hardy. And yet, throughout this delightful Autobiography, which is perhaps the best thing George Ade has written, there is a note of wistfulness, or regret. He harps on the Great American Novel: he hints playfully that had he not been so Tremendously Successful in a Side Show: had not the Syndicate Wizard been so clamorous for More Fables he might have—

There may be more than meets the eye in that title—"They Simply Wouldn't Let Me Be a High-Brow." When I said to my neighbor at the Lotos Club dinner: "Why did they give this signal honor to George Ade?" he did not answer, but turned to his companion and asked, "Why is George Ade our guest of honor?" Another person, a man behind, who had overheard the questions, replied, "Because he's George Ade."

Literary fame is a queer Jade. Lord Dunsany has written a little play about Her.

THE REDBREAST'S SONG IN AUTUMN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor To the robin's song in autumn, as to the nightingale's in the sweet summer dark, isolation lends an added charm and beauty. In the silence of a June night in England there is no other song but the nightingale's to draw the ear. And in the golden quiet of these ever-dwindling September days there is robin-music echoing everywhere, when all other wild birds in hedgerow and wayside cove are mute, or at least only rare contributors to the general twittering undertone of autumn days.

And, strangely welcome, strangely familiar, the robin's voice sounds as you tread your way through the leafy sun-barred lanes, where the hips and haws and wreaths of bryony berries are putting on a deeper flush of scarlet with every day that journeys by. Of all songs of birds, the redbreast's comes nearest to possessing a human quality; if wild-bird music can ever, without over-laboring fancy, be said to reveal this sort of kinship with humankind. Not in the rhythmic plaintive tunefulness of the song itself, though that is evidence enough; but in its variableness, its whimsicality, even in a certain melancholy tinge that burdens it—you seem to feel an echo of something within yourself; and that something is just regret for the vanished heyday of the year's growth and life.

Yet there is nothing dirge-like in the robin's song, nor even of repining. Willingly enough—he seems to tell you—he would have the summer back again, as you would have it. But his music contains as much of grateful as of sorry retrospect; and indubitably a strain of glad looking-forward. In the midst of his soberest recitative, there comes a burst of happy, careless melody which seems to voice the very essence of summer gladness.

OLD TECUMSEH OF ANNAPOLIS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor One Indian still remains in Maryland. Though not on a reservation, he is stationed on government land. He is Old Tecumseh, the wooden figurehead of the old ship Delaware, and he is now to be found standing on the grounds of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Tecumseh is one of the few landmarks which former Annapolis men recognize as unchanged when they revisit the academy. As a matter of fact, he has been moved; formerly he stood near the old Lyceum, where the captured flags were kept. In that position he faced Buzzard Walk, so called because only second class men, eligible for the gold eagles known as "buzzards," the emblems of the rank of petty officer, were supposed to walk thereon. Now he faces Bancroft Hall, the huge dormitory named in honor of George Bancroft, the historian, who, as Secretary of the Navy under Polk, is credited with the establishment of the academy.

In this prominent position Old Tecumseh frowns at "plebes" and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor Tecumseh stands his watch at the U. S. Naval Academy

upperclassmen alike as they pass him daily. He is not in the least handsome. Indeed, by those unsympathetically inclined he might even be called hideous. Above the hooked nose his forehead is seamed with wrinkles, due, so the upper classmen say, to the woeful ignorance of the "plebes." He has earned that air of authority, for in his commanding position at the bow of the old sailing ship, the wooden Indian doubtless saw as much service at sea as the Shawnee chief he represents saw on land—and the real Tecumseh, it will be remembered, was made a brigadier-general in the British Army for his services in the War of 1812. His wooden namesake has a most forbidding expression, then, and even the frivolous war-bonnet he wears, seemingly composed of curly ostrich tips, does not seriously detract from his dignity.

Yet, despite his expression, and the arms he bears (a complete assortment of arrows, knife, and tomahawk), the midshipmen know him for a friend. More, they hailed him as "the god of two-lives." The system of grading at Annapolis is on a basis of four as perfect, two and five tenths being the satisfactory mark, so that Old Tecumseh's title, when interpreted, means that he is popularly associated with "good luck" in class marks, and revered accordingly. While it is against military etiquette for midshipmen in ranks to salute, it is said that not the humblest "plebe" was ever reported for tipping his hat to Old Tecumseh while marching past the latter's pedestal on the way to examinations.

Surely, if the Indian is as loyal to the academy as the academy is to him, he should be in high, good humor for some months to come. For when last seen, his pedestal bore a representation of the score of the Army-Navy game of 1920, in which the Navy won, 7 to 6. Did a smile relax that wooden visage when the happy numbers were painted there?

Bess of Hardwick

Blatant music, blaring light, swings and whirligigs filled the courtyard of Devonshire House, the passing home of the dukes of the house of Cavendish in London. I stood with the crowd looking through the beautiful iron-wrought gates. I was not to enter and he rocked up as high as the walls that stood between the house and the Piccadilly pavement, or to sail round and round in the cushioned cars that switch-backed round and round to the tunes of the giddy-go-round organ, though my neighbor thought otherwise, and said it was a shame they did not let us in for nothing" into this charity fête which advertised that it was probably the last time "the Noble Mansion" would be used in such a cause before its demolition.

Was I thinking of that proud duchess, and what she would have thought if she had looked out of the windows and beheld such a scene? Would it not have had a fascination for her? No, I was not thinking of her at all, but of another woman in the reign of Elizabeth whose son William was the first Duke of Devonshire and founder of that great line. Was he not one of the first colonists in Virginia and Bermuda? Was not his countess-mother right in making over to him the great house at Chatsworth? Did she not foresee that beneath the Cavendish reserve and stowness there was a staying power that with all her brilliant gifts seemed to elude her? Did he bring with the name from the little Suffolk village of Cavendish some of the stubborn East Anglian determination that quietly could hold on till accomplishment was gained? Was it not he who when all her "works" as she liked to call them, her dazzling dreams,

her great houses, her bricks and mortar, all turned to dust, held on to her when her bitter tongue, her unbridled ambition and her extravagance which brought her the name of the Costly Countess, had estranged both public and private friends?

ON THE LYCEUM CLUB STAGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor At 138 Piccadilly, the home of the international woman's club, the Lyceum, an experimental stage has been erected in the fine circular ballroom and on this stage the club proposes to give performances of new plays, in order to bring fresh talent to the front.

Since the house was first built in 1768, its walls have seen and heard much that was beautiful, for its first owner, Lord March, afterward Duke of Queensberry and familiar to all readers of the biographies of his time as "Old Q," was a patron of the opera, and the Duchess of Devonshire, who followed him as tenant of the house, had strongly marked literary tastes, and was the friend of Byron, who lived next door at 139 Piccadilly during the brief time of his married life, and there wrote "The Bride of Corinth." The music gallery in the circular ballroom at 138 was built for Jenny Lind to sing from. On the opening of the Lyceum Club Stage Society, this balcony was necessarily obscured by the stage itself, which was erected in front of it. The platform though lacking in depth, owing to the peculiar shape of the room, has considerable breadth for a private stage, and is quite large enough for a trial performance of any play the cast of which is not numerous. Two scenes have been built for it, which with the help of curtains and ingenious small transformations are sufficient equipment for the purpose. It was thought that curtains only might be used, as by this means a trifle more space could have been acquired, but as the majority of the plays seem likely to require a present-day setting, it was decided that scene representing a modern room with modern managers, for the object of the Lyceum Club is to sell the plays to managers for production on the professional stage.

Mr. Drinkwater's Speech On the occasion of the inaugural performance the proceedings opened with an address by John Drinkwater, author of "Abraham Lincoln." He spoke of the harm done to the cause of dramatic art by the actor-manager, who tyrannized over the stage in England before the war, obliging authors to alter their conceptions and adapt them to his personal needs—or supposed needs. But the speaker hastened to add that, had as was the actor-manager, the commercial syndicate which had succeeded him since the war was even worse. The actor-manager at least was human, but the syndicate, according to Mr. Drinkwater, is a ruthless machine. The poor stage, said he, had fallen from bad to worse, and he longer as he thought all true lovers of the stage must do for the golden age, when audience, actors, managers and all were under the sway of the dramatist. Mr. Drinkwater, in his enthusiasm, seemed to take it for granted that this was the state of things in the days of Elizabeth though critics of Shakespeare's plays profess to find the compelling hand of the star-actor and the commercial manager even in the works of the immortal bard.

To bring back this ideal state of things, Mr. Drinkwater believed that every possible chance of producing new plays by earnest dramatists must contribute, and he spoke warmly of the good work clubs might do, if they followed the example of the Lyceum Club and erected a stage for the performance of such plays. Not only would it help young authors to have the chance of seeing their plays in action, the only way by which they could perfect their technique, but also would help to sell new plays by unknown authors, who, in the present state of the London stage, find it hard to get a hearing.

The First Two Plays After this followed the first of the two plays, "The Mother," by Olive Lethbridge. The play provides a strong situation, but would have evoked more human feeling had the author let it tell itself in simple language. Inexperience is apt to "gild refined gold," and by the addition of fine writing, eliminate the touch of nature. In spite of this fault, which could be corrected by a little rewriting, the play was very well received, the chief part being rendered with exceptional sincerity and power by Mary Merrill, the actress who would help to sell new plays by unknown authors, who, in the present state of the London stage, find it hard to get a hearing.

It was in 1745 that Benjamin Franklin invented his famous stove, which might perhaps stand as a connecting link between the open fireplace and the closed stove that later so generally displaced it. Coal had begun to be used, and where available, was more economical than wood: the fireplace, before it gave way to the stove, changed its character and sported a grate. And this stove of Franklin's, because it was provided with a cold air inlet, may also be regarded as the great-grandfather of the furnace in which, to the natural horror of essayists, I am burning my wood.

Stoves there were, however, before Franklin conceived the notion of his iron fireplace, and pieces of them still survive in museums in the form of stove plates that were once combined to make a large iron box which stood against the wall of a room and was fed with fuel from outside, the smoke escaping through the same opening or into an adjoining chimney. "Wall stoves," as they were called, these contrivances were meant to heat a room, but provided no help in cooking, and

COMPANIONABLE FIRES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I was reading the other evening an essay by Mr. E. V. Lucas on "Fires," and among other charming and companionable thoughts, I was struck by a passage comparing wood and coal. "Again," wrote the essayist, "there is about the logs something cleanly, in charming contrast to the dirt of coal. The wood hails from the neighborhood; your interest in it is personal, and its interest in you is personal. It is as keen to warm you as you are to be warmed. Now there is nothing so impersonal as a piece of coal. Moreover this wood was cut down and brought to your door by some good-humored countryman of your acquaintance, whereas coal is obtained by miners—bad-tempered, truculent fellows that strike. Who ever heard of strike among coppicers." And it set me meditating on my own wood fire, and this great modern association of fireworkers, scattered throughout the English-speaking world, of which both Mr. Lucas and I are members.

Mr. Lucas' essay is of a good many years ago, but even within the last quarter century I doubt if many Englishmen were thus intimately acquainted with the coppice in which grew their firewood, and this mutual interest between man and log, though a pleasant enough fancy, certainly takes a good deal for granted on the part of the log. Yet the idea illuminates one of the charms of a wood fire—the cheerfulness with which it burns up. My own wood is brought me by a countryman of my acquaintance who looks, and I hope is, good-humored, but the acquaintance was begun and continues on what might be called a wood basis, and my coppice, as I now like to think of him, is not so recklessly good-humored that he falls to take into account the increasing value of his commodity.

So far as I know I have never seen the coppice, or, as we say in New England, the wood lot, that provides his harvest, and yet, judging by its behavior, this wood is quite as keen to warm me as it might be to warm anybody else. But I burn this wood, or at least a goodly part of it, otherwise, I fear, than Mr. Lucas would altogether approve of. I burn it in the furnace, and the gracious heat comes up through registers. Coal is scarce, and although the local dealer promises some in the near future, it seems wise to preserve what coal one has for emergencies, and rely so far as possible on that good-humored countryman of my acquaintance and his valuable coppice. And so to that extent I am primeval, for, as the essay reminds me, "centuries before coals were dreamed of, our rude forefathers were gaining warmth from burning logs."

But it is the open fire that has attracted essayists. Burning wood in the furnace is another matter, as also is the burning of wood or coal in a stove, unless it happens to be one of the kind invented by that wise and ingenious man, Benjamin Franklin, and known by his name. In this stove you see the fire, which is the prime essential from the point of view of the essayist, although I have a suspicion that Dr. Franklin was chiefly engaged with the practical notion of providing his fellow creatures with something that would give more heat than a fireplace, and at the same time, as we say nowadays, "conserve" fuel. The real old-fashioned fireplace, such as was built in Colonial days, when the farmhouse kitchen was a so the living room and one might sit in the inglenook and see the stars through the big chimney, belonged to a time when wood was plenty and near at hand. The kitchen in those seventeenth century homes was virtually the stove itself, for, although the word "stove" has long since come to mean a container for fuel which supplies heat, its earlier meaning was the heated room itself, however the warmth might have been provided. "When you have taken care of your horse," says a European writer of the early sixteenth century, "you come into the stove, boots, baggage, dirt and all, for that is a common room for all comers." But as more and more houses were built, and woodlots became less conveniently located, fireplaces grew smaller and there were more of them. The little stove, now generally known in New England as a Colonial cottage with three fireplaces in three rooms around a big central chimney, became a common type of architecture.

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BIM AND BOM OF MOSCOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

For several decades the circus arena has played in Russia a political rôle of its own, serving as a means of political satire the same purposes that in the Western countries have been fulfilled by the satirical press and by political cartoons.

During the strictest years of the censorship under the régime of the tsars, when not only the press but even literature in the domain of pure fiction and especially the theater was strongly muzzled, it was not unusual to find a clown on the sawdusted arena of a circus introducing into his "gags" a thinly veiled satire on some political event of the moment. Nearly always paying the penalty of a couple of months' imprisonment for having taken the liberty of too "disrespectfully" criticizing the authorities. Among the Russian clowns of the previous generation who were famed for their political "gags"—and who "served time" on many an occasion—were the brothers Duroff. Their popularity among the Russian masses was quite unprecedented.

When later, after the first revolution of 1905, a certain freedom was granted to the press, the satirical or comic papers with political tendency made their appearance, this form of "circus-politics" seemed to die out. According to the latest information from Bolshevik Russia it appears that in 1920 there has been a revival in these civic manifestations of the duties of a Russian clown. Latest arrivals from Soviet Russia tell of the enormous popularity of the well-known Moscow clowns, Bim and Bom, who from time to time appear in the arena of one of the local circuses. It seems that the appearances of Bim and Bom are very rare, as in the intervals between their "bookings" these gentlemen are shut up in one or other of the Moscow prisons—in atonement for jokes at the expense of the new rulers at the Kremlin. Some of these jokes or gags, as related by Russian refugees, are of the following description:

Bim comes out in the arena munching a crust of dry, black bread. He munches and munches in a most melancholy fashion for several minutes without saying a single word. His companion, Bom, seated in the auditorium, gets up and cries impatiently: "Hi! You fool! What do you mean by eating for 10 minutes without saying a word?"

Bim shrugs his shoulders and answers, pointing to the audience: "Well, and why not? All those people over there haven't had a square meal for three years and they also are silent!"

Thunderous applause and nine months in prison for Bim and Bom. Again, when Bim and Bom are out of prison, they walk round the arena pretending they are removing to a new flat. Bim has hanging from his neck portraits of Lenin and Trotsky.

Bom asks, pointing to the portraits: "What are we going to do with these?" Bom answers: "I think we'll hang this one and stand the other up against the wall."

At this particular joke the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds, but it nearly cost Bim and Bom their lives, as several Communist officials and Red guards present wanted to lynch the clowns, and only the vigorous protests of the public saved them. But anyhow Bim and Bom got another spell of prison. And so on—months of prison and then one evening again in the arena, one more hit at the Bolshevik régime, and again prison. But Bim and Bom seem undaunted and repeatedly attempt to achieve what the censored press, the muzzled mouth of Soviet Russia, cannot do.



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HOW EDINBURGH VOTED ON LIQUOR

Analysis Made of the Results of the Recent Local Veto Polls—Some Flaws in the Temperance Act Are Revealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Temperance reformers in Scotland have had to suffer many disappointments in their efforts to take advantage of the local veto act, which came into force last year, and the biggest blow of all was probably that dealt them by Edinburgh, the capital of the country.

It was fondly hoped that when Edinburgh voted in December it would give at least as favorable a poll for their cause as Glasgow. But the reverse was the case. The three choices put to the electors were: No change, limitation in the number of licenses, and no license, and by an overwhelming majority they declared that they had no liking for the act at all, and that all they desired was a retention of the status quo.

Not one of the areas in the recently extended city returned a poll that would provide for even a reduction in licenses and the newly acquired districts, notably Leith, were apparently as emphatic for maintaining the present drinking facilities as were any of the others. Not even the strictly residential districts befriended the reformers, though in some of these there were considerable minorities. In these areas, however, comparatively few licenses at present exist and these are mostly held by licensed grocers. In the Mornington and Merchiston wards, for instance, there are only four public houses—two in each. Limitation in either of these wards would simply have meant giving a monopoly to the holder.

"The Trade's" Frantic Efforts
The total vote over the whole city came out as follows: No change, 78,147; limitation, 22,335; and no license, 29,102. That gives a majority for no change of 36,810. The poll was not such a heavy one as might have been expected, considering the almost frantic efforts made by "The Trade" to bring up the last man, ay, and even their last woman, to record his or her vote. The other side were also very busy, but they, as during the whole campaign, had not the same unlimited amount of money at their disposal, and the "no change" people had an undoubted advantage in this respect.

Money has been lavishly dispensed by "The Trade" and its backers, and doubtless the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have noted the fact with a view to increasing the taxation on drink in his next budget without permitting the increase to fall upon the consumer. The poll, however, was a bigger one than is usual at any normal municipal or parliamentary election, and there was one thing that was very obvious, and that was that many who turned out to vote were doing something that they had never done in their lives before. With them the good government of their city or country is a matter of no concern compared with the threat to interfere with their drinking habits.

Pilgrimages for Drink
That was particularly noticeable in the poorer districts of the city. It is here, strange to say, that public houses abound so freely. In one of the poorest and most congested districts, St. Giles Ward, in the very heart of old Edinburgh, with all its ancient and historic associations, there are no fewer than 105 licenses and 75 of these are for public houses. There the electorate is 8050, and the vote came out as follows: No change 4165, a clear majority over the last limitation, 188, and no license 1054. Thus the electors of St. Giles Ward have declared that they are quite content to have a public house remain at, one might almost say, every street corner.

Whist the drink shops in Edinburgh were all closed during the polling hours, the droughty folk made pilgrimages to points outside the city limits—Musselburgh, once famous as a golfing center, being specially patronized. This invasion of neighboring districts, to the annoyance of the peace and quiet-loving inhabitants, reveal one of the flaws in the act, and there is a strong feeling that when next a vote as regards licenses takes place, it should be for the whole of the country and not merely for districts.

Anomalies Appear
It would be a senseless thing, it is felt, to make Edinburgh dry and have Musselburgh—some half dozen miles away—wet, just as it would be ridiculous to have no license in one ward of the city, and in the other wards no change, which might mean the closing of the licensed houses on one side of the street and the keeping open of those on the other side. There

are other anomalies in the act that the temperance people should try to get removed before another crusade on the drink traffic can be embarked upon three years hence.

There are many lessons to be learned from the voting that has just taken place, and one is that before real reform on a large scale can be effected many people will have to get the idea put out of their heads that the act, to a large extent, favors one class at the expense of the other. There are many who will not be unconvinced that this temperance act is to make the working man sober by act of Parliament, and that the well-to-do people are unaffected by its terms.

Very few areas have still to vote in Scotland, and up to date the verdict of the polls is: no change, 248 areas; limitation, 28 areas, and no license, 26 areas. Where limitation has been carried 109 licenses fall to be extinguished, and the licenses in the areas where no license has been carried number 226. Thus the result up to December 6 was that 329 licenses will fall to be canceled in Scotland as the result of the polling.

IRISH COUNTESS TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—Countess Markievicz, M. P., who was arrested some time ago, and has since been in prison, was brought up before a court-martial recently at the Royal Barracks on the charge of conspiring with other persons and with one Eamonn Martin, to organize and promote a certain organization known as the Flanna Eireann for the purpose of committing murders of His Majesty's military and police forces; the unlawful drilling of men; carrying of and using arms; and the furnishing and training of Irish volunteers.

Madame Markievicz, when asked to plead, stated that she did not recognize the court, that it was not constituted legally, not being based on the authority and will of the people of Ireland, but on the armed force of the enemies of the "Irish Republic." A plea of "not guilty" was then formally entered. Counsel for the Crown said the Flanna Eireann were up to the neck in the organization advocated the unlawful carrying of arms and incited people to become disaffected and to obstruct the law by force of arms, one of its objects being to incite to the murder of members of the forces. Documents seized at 25 Nassau Street, the Flanna office, were produced to prove this. The court was adjourned for another hearing.

At the resumed court-martial proceedings at the Royal Barracks Countess Markievicz cross-examined the military witnesses with much deliberation and skill, making use of copious notes. The Countess called no witnesses for the defense. She addressed the court, pointing out that the Flanna, which was started in 1909, was not a proclaimed organization, that it was illegal under English law to drill boys scouts, and that the drill books were publicly sold in a government shop.

The average number of prisoners collected daily is about 100. Some of the captured are released immediately and frequently recaptured, as was the case with Professor McNeill, whose two sons are now in prison with him. The first batch of internees was taken to Ballykinlar Camp, County Down, by a destroyer. Most of those interned so far have not been tried. Six members of Dail Eireann are among those apprehended during the present big round-up as well as many town and urban councilors.

In one of Arthur Griffith's last messages before his arrest he said "The essential thing to remember is that no matter how destructive the violent measures taken to attempt to suppress the Irish nation and its claim to sovereign independence, there is behind these measures a political plan which seeks to win a compromise with Ireland." He said that any sign of weakening would only cause the "enemy" to intensify its efforts and he counseled steady and unyielding determination, quoting George Washington's message to our ancestors, "Patriots to Ireland, stand fast," and adding "Today is Ireland's Valley Forge. Tomorrow will be Ireland's Yorktown."

FREEMASONS OFFER THEIR HOSPITALITY

Establishment of Central Bureau Proposed Having List of Lodges Willing to Admit Honorary Members From America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Duke of Connaught has been renominated Grand Master of Craft, Arch, and Mark Masonry. The wild rumors circulated as to his displacement by the Prince of Wales, to which reference has been made in these columns, have thus been proved, as it was stated they were, to be without foundation. Meanwhile, however, it is pleasing to note that, so far as his national engagements will permit, the Prince of Wales is taking an interest in the work of the craft and attending the meetings of his lodge. He has not yet passed beyond Craft Masonry although there are rumors that he has expressed a desire to enter Arch and Mark Masonry.

A useful suggestion was made at the last meeting of the lodge by a visitor who pointed out that Masonic visitors to England from the United States always appreciate visiting British lodges, but are frequently unable to do so from want of opportunity. He suggested the establishment of a central bureau where a register could be kept of all the lodges which have expressed willingness to accept as honorary members, properly accredited brethren from the United States. The guest could pay the ordinary dining fee, which would remove any feeling of diffidence which he might have in accepting hospitality from another lodge, and he could select a lodge whose members were mainly in his own profession or business.

New Master Installed
In the opinion of the speaker, if this could be carried out and the existence of such a register made known throughout the United States, a very great deal could be done toward attaining the ends for which the English-Speaking Union was established. The following paragraph appeared in the Wigan Examiner of November 24, 1920: "We learn that a new Masonic lodge was consecrated in Wigan on Tuesday last, on which occasion Lord Lindsay was installed as the first Master. It is to be hoped that from this increase to the Masonic body fresh impetus may be given to the craft in this neighborhood."

The lodge in question was the Lindsay No. 1335, and it is pleasing to be able to place on record the fact that the wish expressed in the paragraph has been realized to the full, for since that date no fewer than six lodges have been established in Wigan, and that of the 200-odd lodges included in the Province of the western division of Lancashire, of which Wigan forms a part, upward of 150 have been brought into existence since the foundation of the Lindsay lodge.

Difficulties of Large Lodges
An important motion came up for discussion at the meeting of one of the Devonshire provincial Masonic gatherings a day or two since. It was suggested that in order to overcome the difficulties attending large lodges, where the members have no apparent chance of getting into office during their lifetime, the provincial grand master should give favorable consideration to the following alternative propositions: (1) that lodges of more than 120 members be allowed to apply for a charter for a new lodge at the same by-laws; or (2) that such lodges should be allowed to revert to the old custom of many lodges, of having a new master and officers every six months. The motion was carried but the brother was thanked for bringing it forward.

In an oration delivered at the consecration of the new Australian lodge, the Rev. J. W. Crean, the grand chaplain, pointed out that though Freemasonry is not a religion, it is "the handmaid of religion and the science of life; and all who seek to enter its portals must, in the first place, be in the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the immortality of the soul." This it necessarily follows that a good Freemason must be a good man. The purposes of Freemasonry are to make Freemasons by regularly initiating worthy men into the secrets and mysteries of the order, and to extend its boundaries until it becomes spread over the surface of the earth.

The Earl of Derby, provincial grand master for East Lancashire, has now returned to this country from France, on the completion of his war duties, and has been the recipient of a public welcome from the members of his Province. He referred in his acknowledgment to the great strides the craft had made in the Province during the years of his absence.

A new lodge to be associated entirely with the directorate and officials of the Bank of England has been consecrated. It will be known as the St. Christopher, from the fact that many years ago the bank absorbed the entire parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks.

The Earl of Stradbroke, provincial grand master for Suffolk, has been given a public Masonic farewell on leaving to take up his duties as Governor of Victoria, when the brethren of his Province presented him with an album expressing their hearty good wishes for a successful rule and for a safe return.

SCOTLAND SUPPORTS
VILLAGE CLUB PLAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Arrangements are now well advanced for the vigorous development of the Village Clubs Association movement in Scotland. A general organizer has been appointed and preliminary meetings have been held in Edinburgh, calling forth expressions of cordial sympathy and promises of support from the Scottish Board of Agriculture, and from land owners, farmers, farm workers and others concerned in the welfare of rural life in Scotland. Wide publicity has been given to the movement by the leading Scottish newspapers, while inquiries received at headquarters bear witness to the feeling that there is equal need for the work of the association in Scotland, and give hope that in the near future clubs will be formed in all parts of the country.

The Village Clubs Association, whose first conference was recently held in London, having only been formed a little more than two years ago, has already made substantial progress in England, where it has been in full working order for about 12 months. In July, 1920, the association was incorporated and registered under the Companies Acts, as an "association not for profit." By the terms of the articles of association, the appointment of a president became necessary, and in September the Earl of Shaftesbury accepted the unanimous invitation of a general meeting to take office.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WANTS IRISH PEACE

Government, Premier Says, Does Not Lag Behind Any Section of Irish in Desire That Country Should Be Prosperous

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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In addition to exercising these powers to the utmost all over the country, the competent military authorities have recently in their districts banned or broken up meetings, fairs, markets, concerts, sales of work, sports' meetings, literary gatherings, charity bazaars and other activities hitherto considered to be essential to the community and quite harmless. Wholesale searches and arrests are being continued nightly by the military during curfew hours, in Dublin and throughout the country. It is said that already many men have been sent to the detention camp at Ballykinlar, County Down. Military entered the City Hall, Dublin, during a recent council meeting and arrested Alderman Staines, M. P., Alderman Lawless, Clarke, and Lynch. Inquiries were made by the military for Alderman O'Reilly and Councillor McGarry, who were not present. Prof. Edin McNeill, as well as his two brothers and two sons, are now in custody.

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BETTER LABOR CONDITIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
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EFFECT OF COAL STRIKE ON BRITAIN

No Less Than 111,000 Work People Are Known to Have Ceased Work Due to Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The British Government statisticians have now completed their examination into the effect of the recent coal strike on employment in other industries. There must have been cases which escaped observation, but, so far as the statistics go, they show that, on October 19 (i. e. the second day on which the strike was in full operation) no less than 111,000 work-people were known to have been discharged (or suspended) owing to the strike—29,000 owing to entire closure of works and 82,000 owing to reductions in staff. A large number, too, had been placed upon short time.

The industries immediately affected were iron and steel manufacture, with 75,000 discharges; and engineering and shipbuilding, with 18,000 discharges, and considerable short-time working. Blast furnaces and steel furnaces were jammed down or shut out on the day the strike broke out. Many ironworks and forges were closed entirely at once. The textile trades were also affected at an early date. A week later the figures reported were 32,000 discharged (or suspended) owing to entire closing of works, and 128,000, owing to reduction in staffs, making a total of 210,000; in addition, 250,000 workers were on short time. The industries mainly affected were the same as before.

On November 3, the figures had increased again, and in textiles nearly half of the hands were on short time. Other industries largely affected were tin mining, the pottery industries, dock labor, seamen and fishing industries. On the other hand, the building trades were little affected. The position of the railwaymen was exceptional. Mineral traffic was automatically reduced to a fraction of its normal quantity, and the passenger services, especially on the main lines, were drastically curtailed, thus reducing the amount of employment available on the railways, but the earnings of the men were not greatly affected. On the information available, it appears that the increase in the unemployed (excluding the coal miners) between October 3 and November 4, was at least 350,000, and may have been considerably greater. The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions (mainly of skilled workmen) excluding coal miners, making returns to the Labor Ministry, rose from 2.5 per cent. at the beginning of October, to 5.3 per cent. at the beginning of November. Obviously, the disturbance in the unskilled labor market must have been much greater.

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ANNUAL JANUARY SALES

Offer NEW Merchandise At
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The January Sales continue throughout this month—and are of great importance—offering New Merchandise under New Conditions at New Prices. Listed are a few of the commodities included in these sales:

HOUSEHOLD LINENS
TOWELS, TOWELING
COTTON DOMESTICS
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES
BEDDING
CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
WOMEN'S LINGERIE
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IMPORTED LACES
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AUSTRALIA ACTS ON SEDITIONARY SPEECH

Member Expelled From the Federal Parliament for Making Violent and Disloyal Speech Against the British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—By a vote of 34 to 17, Hugh Mahon, a former Minister of the Crown, has been expelled from the federal House of Representatives, following a violently worded speech against the British Empire made by him at an Irish meeting of protest in connection with the state of Alderman McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork. At the same meeting a motion was carried pledging "support to any movement for the establishment of an Australian republic."

In the House of Representatives, shortly after the Irish gathering, Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, moved the following: "That, in the opinion of the House, the honorable member for Kalgoolie, the Hon. Hugh Mahon, having, by seditious and disloyal utterance at a public meeting on Sunday last, been guilty of conduct unfitting him to remain a member of this House and inconsistent with the oath of allegiance which he has taken as a member of this House, be expelled from this House." The House then resolved that the Kalgoolie, Western Australia, seat "be declared vacant," thus expelling Mr. Mahon. Mr. Tudor, leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment, which was defeated by 34 votes to 17. The minority represented the Labor members of the House. By the wording of the amendment they were not voting in favor of Mr. Mahon or his views but against the expulsion as not a question for Parliament.

Dependence on the Empire

In moving his motion of expulsion, the Prime Minister declared that the gravity of Mr. Mahon's offense could not be overestimated. "We in Australia are part of a great Empire of free commonwealths which rings the world round and the very existence of this Commonwealth as a free nation depends upon the integrity and power of the Empire. As a member of this Parliament Mr. Mahon has sworn allegiance to the Crown and yet he publicly denounces the Empire of which Australia forms a part. In his letter he seeks to make it appear that while some people have drawn from these words of his a sinister meaning, he was really the best friend of the Empire and that he was seeking to make its greatness more firm."

"He has, in fact, denied the charge by stating that the report was a garbled one, and that if the whole speech had been taken it would be seen to be far from a seditious utterance. I am unable to quote from the whole speech, as I have not a verbatim report of it, but I have here four affidavits that the words on which he stands charged were actually used by him. These affidavits are by journalists of the two leading papers in Melbourne."

Mr. Hughes, continuing, said that Mr. Mahon had done his utmost to fan the Irish trouble into a fiercer flame and to injure the Empire by violent slander and disintegration. Mr. Mahon had said that a great ideal was at stake—that of self-determination—and would make it appear that it was so just and sacred that it would not only justify but sanctify murder. Mr. Hughes reminded the House in this connection of the American Civil War:

American Parallel

"The greatest war in the history of the world, until the war of 1914, was fought by the northern states of America, in order to suppress that very principle of self-determination. The southern states demanded the right to govern themselves in their own way, and the northern states denied them that right. Hundreds of thousands of lives in that great war were laid down in denial of that very principle. But we need not look to America; we can look to that government which some members of this House believe to be inspired by God—I mean the Bolshevik Government. We can see what the attitude of Bolshevikism to self-determination amounts to. What of Estonia, of Poland, of Siberia?"

"Let us turn to the position in Ireland itself, to see how this principle which Mr. Mahon says justifies and sanctifies murder is regarded. It is extended to the northeast corner of Ireland? No. This very principle of self-determination which is sacred to the southern Irish is denied to them. Would the right of self-determination be conceded to any of the states in Australia? Would members contend that our attitude toward such a state would be different from that of the northern states in America toward the southern?"

Australia's Escape

The Prime Minister added that 60,000 Australians had fallen alongside the soldiers of Britain and other parts of the Empire in the cause of liberty. Did Mr. Mahon now forget that but for the soldiers and sailors of Britain, whom he grossly vilified, Australia would by now have been a German colony?

Mr. Hughes continuing said that Mr. Mahon's sympathy with Ireland could be understood, and if he had expressed his sympathy in temperate language no one would have taken exception, but when he uses language which is so violent and shocking, and an outrage to the feelings of those who do not think with him, then he is doing something which is incompatible with his membership of this House, and with his citizenship in a loyal Australia. Sympathy with Ireland is one thing; sympathy with murderers is another.

"Does he think that English, Scottish and those Irish who, in spite of

the efforts of Sinn Fein, are still more passionately attached to the Empire, will tolerate the language that he has used? Does he think that we who do not hold his opinions will submit tamely to them, and allow him to plunge the dagger into the heart of Britain and make Australia the center of the sinister conspiracy, as he and those like him have been doing all along?"

A Part of the Empire

"At the meeting misguided persons who hardly heard the resolutions voted for them, one resolution being in favor of a republic for Australia. What would be the position of Australia if there were thrown upon us the duty of defending it? I speak of that which I know. This country cannot be defended by 5,000,000 people."

not be defended by 5,000,000 people. All soldiers know, those who have been in office know, and every man of sense in the country knows, that we are today a free Australia because we are an integral part of the Empire.

"When I put this question to Mr. Mahon the other day, he sought, as is his custom, to evade the issue by saying that this charge was really an attack upon his religion. He seeks to cover up his offense with the cloak of sectarianism. He will not succeed. We will strip that from him in half a dozen words. Mr. Mahon said that he had been a member of Parliament for over 20 years. He has not only been in Parliament, he has been in office. Has he suffered for his religion or for his nationality? No; he has traded on both of them. . . . He seeks to persuade the people of this country that it is his religion that we are attacking. Mr. Mahon has been my colleague himself and he knows very well that I never voted against him in my life. Conspiracy World Wide

"Therefore, when he seeks to say he has been victimized and that we are endeavoring to impale him because he is a Roman Catholic, I say that that is a stale and flimsy excuse, and will satisfy no one. In this country, which is one of the freest in the world and enjoys its freedom because it is a part of the great British Empire, every man may worship God as he pleases, and no one is the worse because of his religion, therefore we can put that on one side.

"It is part of that world-wide conspiracy, which, during the war, sought to shame and dishonor Australia and to disrupt the Empire. We will show this gentleman and all others like him that wherever they may hatch these plots they cannot do so here. He has been false to his allegiance and to his oath as a member of the Executive Council, and has bitterly insulted the people of this country. He has endeavored to embroil Australia and to disrupt the Empire. He has done all these things deliberately and is no more worthy to be a member of this House, and I move that he be forthwith expelled."

As the Peace Tower for the new Canadian Parliament Building will look upon completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Headed by Alexander Reynolds Jr., cashier of the United States National Bank, as president, the California Exposition Company has been incorporated here for the purpose of holding annually an exposition in Balboa Park which will feature displays from North, Central, and South America. The first show will open on New Year's Day, 1922, to last four months. Grounds and buildings used during the Panama-California Exposition in 1915-16 will be utilized to a large extent, nearly all of the structures erected at that time still being in good condition.

EXPOSITION PROJECT FOR BALBOA PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

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CANADA'S PEACE TOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

Canada's peace tower, which is to crown the new Parliament buildings, the base of which has been laid this year, will be, without doubt, the most notable piece of architecture of its kind in the Dominion. Although only 40 feet of it yet appears above ground, still sufficient is seen to disclose something of the tower's massive character. It will be a great and beautiful monument in stone to that which is best and most cherished in Canadian history.

The old tower was a notable pile.

of other notable events. Above these will be the coats of arms of the various provinces. There will be three large windows of beautiful stained glass. The Domesday Book will repose in a great urn in the center of the chamber and will be approached over a short flight of marble steps.

The bell chamber will be an especially attractive feature of the tower. Some time ago Senator Bradbury proposed in the Senate that one of the best possible chimes of bells should be placed in the tower, and it is expected that this will be done. While the details have not yet been decided on, it is believed that there will be a chime of 47 bells, which experts say, will be one of the finest in the world. They will be audible many miles from the city. The clock tower will be 200 feet from

FRENCH WIRELESS LARGEST IN WORLD

Lafayette Station, Erected by the United States During War Will Reach Any Part of World

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The inauguration of the most powerful wireless station in the world in France, near Bordeaux, at a little place called Croix d'Hins, is of particular interest to the United States because it was erected by the Americans and has been presented to France by America.

The station Lafayette surpasses all

spaces can accomplish this tour of the globe, returning to the instruments of reception at this station, in a seventh part of a second. The pylons are 250 yards high. There are eight of them on a space of ground which is 1200 yards long and 400 yards wide. Between the pylons is a great building in which is the machinery and there are other buildings which the staff will inhabit. The interior of the building which contains the motors, dynamos, and machinery, besides delicate pieces of apparatus, offers an impressive spectacle.

The first message was actually sent to America in August but the first official message was forwarded to the American Naval Minister and to General Pershing after the ceremony. Apart from the remarkable character of this installation from a mechanical, a scientific, and a commercial viewpoint, the Lafayette station constitutes as it were a moral as well as a telegraphic link with the United States.

Soon there will be erected at Melun a new station of 16 pylons more powerful still than that of Croix d'Hins. The conception of the projected station is entirely French and its completion will confirm the hopes that have been placed in the possibilities of wireless telegraphy which is renewing and improving the means of communication between country and country.

Messages to Japan

There are to carry on the service at Croix d'Hins, an engineer, five subordinate engineers, and 14 mechanics. At the present time 1500 words an hour are sent since it is not yet possible to utilize to the full the receiving capacity of 3000 words. As a matter of fact, one well known French journalist is employing the station for the transmission of messages to Japan. From Paris to the Lafayette post, telegrams are sent by the old method of telegraphy, but it is hoped soon to arrange to send them direct to Croix d'Hins.

At the ceremony of inauguration there was uncovered by Admiral Magruder a marble plaque which bears the following inscription:

"Lafayette Radio-Telegraphic Station, in honor of General Lafayette: Conceived with the object of assuring sure and uninterrupted communications between the American expeditionary forces engaged in the great war and the Government of the United States of America. Erected by the Navy of the United States with the cooperation and for the use of the French Government. Begun March 17, 1918. Finished August 21, 1920. Presented to the French Government December 18, 1920."

CAMP OF PORTLAND BOY SCOUTS RARE ONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Boy Scouts living in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, are fortunate in having such a wonderful camp as Childers on Watum Lake, in the Cascades, to go to for vacations.

The camp is about 50 miles from Portland and can be reached by going to Eagle Creek on the Columbia Highway, or by train to a nearby station, and hiking over the Forest Service trail into the mountains, some 13 miles. The camp is close to the lake where the trail comes in, and will accommodate 150 boys. Scouts may attend one or two weeks, and, if the camp is not too crowded, they may remain longer. The charges are nominal, and the boys are encouraged to earn money for this pleasure. Wall tents designed to hold eight boys are provided. The bunks are double deckers, which leaves plenty of floor space. All meals are provided by regular camp cooks, but the waiting on table, dishwashing, laundering, cleaning up camp, mail service, etc., are all done by squads of scouts.

Puck's Promise Fulfilled

The length of the Herztian waves transmitted by the post of Bordeaux is 23,450 meters—a meter is, roughly, a yard. The current which traverses the apparatus is capable of 15,000 periods a second. There are 16 parallel wires which therefore receive a current of high tension which changes direction 30,000 times a second. Therefore the post, it is claimed, produces waves so strong that not only will they reach any part of the world, but will touch all posts including the Bordeaux post itself. The promise of Puck to put a girdle round the world is thus fulfilled.

Each wave that is sent out into

COTTON OPERATIVES TO SHARE IN PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

LONDON, England.—A large cotton corporation, The Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust, Ltd., announces in an article in The Cotton Factory Times that they have inaugurated a scheme which will be run on substantially the lines proposed by Sir Charles Macara in March last, by which the employees shall be enabled to invest their savings with the firm at a minimum interest rate of 5 per cent, free of income tax, which is equivalent to a fraction over 7½ per cent.

The scheme does not stop there, but provides for an actual participation in profits, for if a dividend exceeding the rate specified is paid to the shareholders, the operative investors benefit equally as regards sums that have remained on deposit a full year. The operators are thus placed in the position of participating with the preference shareholders, with the difference that if they cease to be employed by the trust all sums standing to their credit will be repaid.

It is assumed that depositors will be able to withdraw sums of money as from a bank account and no employee may invest more than £200. In the case of a depositor leaving after ten years' service or more, the managing director may allow the money to remain if the depositor so desires.

This scheme is interesting, and it will be instructive to see if it is successful. Sir Charles Macara's scheme was promulgated when an agitation for an increase of wages was going on and his proposal was made with a view to providing the necessary increase of capital needed owing to the increase of values that had developed during the war. The idea was that the workers should invest their savings in the industry in which they worked and thus strengthen it, and no doubt Sir Charles will be gratified to know that this large corporation of 15 firms, employing 15,000 operatives, has put this scheme into operation.

HARVEST WORKERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Rural workers, members of the Australasian Workers Union, threaten to strike unless their demands for harvest labor are conceded. The following new rates are claimed: Wheat lumpers, stackers, lifters, roofers, and truckers, 25s. a day; general laborers in wheat yard or depot, 20s.; boys under 18, £4 a week; harvest hands (general), £5 a week, with keep; stackers, harvester drivers, stripper drivers, and reaper and binder drivers, £6, with keep; cooks, £6 a week minimum, with keep. A 44-hour week is also demanded. Although the Australian Workers Union has not favored "direct action," and approves of arbitration, it has endorsed these demands.

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| 13 Hosiery | 33 Real Jewellery |
| 14 Gloves | 34 Fancy Jewellery |
| 15 Lace and Ribbons | 35 Baby Linen |
| 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas | 36 Boys' Outfitting |
| 17 Scarves and Tams | 37 Girls' Outfitting |
| 18 Trimmings | 38 Gentlemen's Outfitting |
| 19 Woollens and Needwork | 39 Gentleman's Tailoring |
| 20 Dress and Silk Materials | 40 Gentlemen's Boots |

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All Taffeta, with flounce of tucks and shirring.

Jersey Top, with pleated messaline flounce, some models with silk underlay. Superior quality and workmanship in all.

All brand new—All sizes—All colors, plain and changeable

NOTE: In less than one month we have sold over 6000 petticoats of the same quality at these remarkably low prices.

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FRENCH ATTEMPTS TO WIN THE RHINE

Annexationist Propaganda Being Carried Out, It Is Alleged, by Agents in Occupied Territory Through Newspaper Control

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—If the crude allegations of French harshness toward the German inhabitants in the occupied Rhineland territory are not to be taken too seriously it must be confessed that the German complaints against the so-called annexationist propaganda which French agents are now pursuing there seem to rest on a slender foundation. A semi-official pamphlet compiled by Peter Hartmann called "French Culture Propaganda on the Rhine" which has recently been published here under government auspices gives definite form to allegations hitherto vague and intangible. The fact that doubtless there is a French answer to the pamphlet mentioned is no reason why the charges it contains should not now be set forth.

Mr. Hartmann maintains that French propaganda on the Rhine is directed by the Union of French Associations, which has a membership of 30,000,000 and a bank balance of 18,000,000 francs, and that the general scheme which the union has prepared is put into operation in the occupied territory by an organization which he calls the "Com-mittee for the left bank of the Rhine." This committee, says Mr. Hartmann, takes as its immediate aim the spreading of French culture and the establishment of French schools, activities which really cloak its chief work, which is to propagate the idea of annexation by or union with France among all classes and sections of the population.

Newspapers Bought

Naturally, he continues, no direct reference is ever made to annexation but efforts are persistently made to prejudice the minds of the population against Germany in general, "Prussian domination" in particular and by the promise of profitable economic and financial benefits to undermine the patriotism of the Rhineland. He describes the French press policy now being pursued on the Rhine as follows: "Maintenance of a French news agency, purchase of and subsidizing of newspapers, establishment of new French newspapers, exercise of a rigorous censorship. Not only, however, according to the writer, is the preventive censorship used as a great propaganda weapon, but the French military commanders in the Rhineland frequently compel the newspapers to publish articles and news serving the same aim.

The German press in the Rhineland, he says, especially the small provincial newspapers which have a very great influence over the population suffer very seriously from the present economic conditions, shortage and high price of paper, cost of production, decline of readers and advertisement revenue—and so often fall a ready victim to the agents of French propaganda with abundant money at hand for the purchase of newspapers. The writer alleges that the French Government is spending vast sums of money monthly on press propaganda. The entire press policy, he says, "is a news service, the strict discipline enforced, aim at crushing German patriotism in the Rhineland and substituting for it pro-French sympathies."

Pamphlets by the Wagon

He says that the French annexationist propaganda is being conducted through book and pamphlets in an even more subtle way. He says that a very complete system for the circulation of French pamphlets has been built up and that thousands of copies which reach the Rhineland from Paris in special railway wagons are distributed daily among the German population. The other methods of propaganda which he described may be summarized as follows:

Music and theater: Concerts of the French military bands which the population is compelled to attend are held frequently. French operatic stars from Paris appear in French operas at which attendance is made compulsory. Troupes of actors including the famous Comédie Française, company give performances in various centers. Establishment of a rigorous theater censorship which for example prohibited the performance of Schiller's "William Tell."

School propaganda: Banning of certain history books, which placed the main aspects of German history in a favorable light, from the elementary schools; expulsion of those professors from the occupied territory who champion German as against French ideals. Opening of French schools and starting of classes for French at which officers and men attached to the army of occupation teach and lecture.

Disruption of Germany

Summarizing his allegations against the French authorities Mr. Hartmann says: "The aim of the French Rhine

policy was and remains the disintegration of Germany. The French hope of course through the occupation of the Ruhr to achieve the complete political disruption of Germany and with it its economic control. It is hoped to detach the Rhineland from Germany and to unite it with France by means of a policy of economic concession and culture propaganda.

"The most important instrument which France uses in the pursuit of that policy is the press. The negative side of that policy is the prevention through force, censorship, banishment of the public presentation of the German case. The positive side is represented by the purchase of newspapers and the corruption of journalism and publishers. In pursuing her aim to erect a great security barrier on the Rhine and achieve the French hegemony in Europe France disregards freedom of opinion and the claims of conscience."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA HAS YEAR OF PROSPERITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. From its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—G. Ritchie, State Treasurer, had a happy tale to tell in his budget—the biggest the State of South Australia has ever presented. The direct overseas exports reached in the last financial year the substantial sum of £20,530,387, or nearly £9,000,000 more than in the previous year. And this from a handful of people—about 480,000 in the State.

Among the items of export were wool £4,471,965 and wheat £11,300,624. A wonderful harvest is expected, an average of about 16 bushels all over the State and the area under wheat is estimated to be 2,657,241 acres. It is expected that 4500 returned soldiers will settle on the land in this State and the probable expenditure on this repatriation scheme will be £9,970,000. The South Australian Government has announced that, notwithstanding the considerably increased cost, it is determined to carry out its promises to the soldiers. Up to the present nearly £3,000,000 have been spent on the acquisition of land and the establishment of training farms. Many owners of estates have refused to sell land to the authorities, and the government is going to take it under a special act. The largest center of settlement will be in the great valley of the Murray River where extensive areas of fruit trees and vines are being planted. The government has set aside a large amount to establish a garden suburb near the capital. This work may be delayed by the fact that the town planner—the first to be appointed in Australia, is being lent to the Malay States for some months at the request of that government. A town planning scheme is wanted there and C. C. Reade's services are being borrowed. It is a coincidence that Colonel Light, who was the first surveyor-general in South Australia, and really the first town planner, was born in the Malay States. The South Australian Government, however, will have its hands busy as Parliament has just passed a bill for the expenditure of £1,200,000 for building homes. The shortage is so serious that several families are living in one dwelling and at Port Pirie the congestion is so great as to be a menace. This important shipping center has the greatest density of population in Australia. The town planner has just reported on the position and the government has it in hand. Important steps to advance the agricultural position in South Australia are now being pursued. A wealthy citizen, Peter Waite, has made a munificent gift of his estate, which is situated near to the capital, for utilization as an educational center. The gift is to the university and research work and scientific training are to be undertaken. The Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sir Archibald Weigall, who is an expert agriculturist, is the moving spirit of a large committee, representative of all branches of the pastoral and agricultural industries, which is to formulate a comprehensive scheme, taking education from the state school right through to the university. There is great activity in connection with irrigation and reclamation works on the Murray where many thousands of acres are being turned to profitable utilization. This will be a province of wonderful productivity and the embankments of the river are being strengthened against the possibility of flooding. Afforestation is being expanded and sugar beet growing is to be a feature of immediate policy.

MEXICAN LABOR OPPOSED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Admission of Mexican farm laborers to relieve conditions in border states, was opposed yesterday before the Senate immigration committee by John C. Box (D.), Representative from Texas, a member of the House Immigration Committee, who said the scheme "involved a system of peonage, and did not smack of freedom." He argued that the Johnson bill should not be amended to permit entry of Mexicans or other nationals. "It would be class discrimination to allow these people to come in," he said. "It would favor one class against another, and would violate the contract labor and literary test laws."

PARLOUS CONDITION OF IRISH RAILWAYS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Cabinet, it is understood, is considering the advisability of withdrawing the government subsidy from the Irish railways. It will be remembered that when the government took over the Irish railways in 1917, it undertook to restore them in August, 1921, in the same order and condition in which they were prior to the war. The Irish railway companies had, up to 1917, made a good profit, but were subsequently run at a great loss by the government, which had to subsidize them to the tune of £200,000 per month. Without consulting directors or shareholders the government increased the expenditure, and raised the wages of the railway employees, so that there is no longer any hope of a dividend for the unfortunate shareholders.

The Council of the Dublin Employers Federation has sent a communication to the Lord Mayor of Dublin calling his attention to the seriousness of the railway crisis, doubtless with a view to strengthening his resolve to use his utmost endeavors to bring about a settlement.

At a recent meeting of the Limerick harbor commissioners, a letter was read from the Limerick Ratepayers Society inclosing a report of a resolution proposing a meeting of local public bodies in order to find the best means of ending the present railway stoppage. It was stated that the Chamber of Commerce was about to take action in the matter and would be supported by the harbor board.

It is understood that the Derry & Letterkenny Railway will shortly open. A large number of men on this line have asked for reinstatement, and a memorial signed by over 100 residents in Letterkenny has been forwarded to the railway authorities requesting a reopening of the service.

During the past week-end the usual "hold up" took place at Newbridge with the result that the Great South Western Railway Company has further reduced the train service on the main line. Notices dispensing with the services of their 2000 employees have been served by the directors of the Dublin & South Eastern Railway Company.

SPITZBERGEN UNDER NORWEGIAN CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In September 1919 the full and absolute supremacy of power of the Spitzbergen Archipelago (i.e. Buren Island and all islets thereto) was given to Norway by the Supreme Council of the allied and associated powers. The contracting powers were the United States of America, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, The Netherlands, and Sweden. Their rights of mining and so forth were secured. The group covers a space of 64,000 kilometers and the Norwegians have looked upon it as geologically and geographically belonging to them, both Spitzbergen and Norway lying on the western edge of the continental platform. The settling of the question, in which even Sweden agreed at last, was joyfully accepted in Norway.

Economically the group does not mean very much to Norway as it is now. The mining, however, might be developed, and it is only a question of capital as to how much coal can be produced. The Great Norwegian Spitzbergen Company has considerable building projects in view. This winter 214 men hibernate in Advent Bay, which is a small village with a church. Their wireless station in connection with Ingo (Norway) works well; for the curiosity of the thing it might be told that they get the news of the world quicker than Tromsø in the north of Norway. There are many natural harbors, and a loading berth is designed, able to load 5000 tons a day. Norway has the privilege of the mapping and the hydrographical and geological exploring of the islands, and from Norway several expeditions have been sent out at the public expense during the last years.

Silver Plated Water Pitcher

(As illustrated)
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This pitcher is made of extra heavy silver plate guaranteed for long wear.

It is only one of many pieces of handsome boxed silverware that we are selling at low prices.

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This season's heavy-weight

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1. We *Guarantee* the clothing in this sale equal to the *finest* custom-made clothing—superior to the *average* custom-made clothing.
2. We *Guarantee* every garment superior to any other ready-made clothing in the world.

TALBOT CO.

—Adler's lowest priced suit or overcoat was made to retail at \$60.

—Hundreds of these garments were made to retail from \$100 to \$125.

SAVINGS RANGE from \$30.50 to \$75.50 on a GARMENT.

On Sale 4161 Suits—2110 Overcoats

Regular \$60 and \$65		\$29.50
New Suits and Overcoats	: : :	
Regular \$70 and \$75		\$34.50
New Suits and Overcoats	: : :	
Regular \$80 and \$85		\$39.50
New Suits and Overcoats	: : :	
Regular \$90 and \$95		\$44.50
New Suits and Overcoats	: : :	
Regular \$100. & \$125		\$49.50
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REDUCTIONS START
UP COTTON GOODS

Real Progress in Getting Business Back to Normal in Primary Market Is Noted With the Lowered Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Real progress in getting business started on the new and very much deflated level of values was plainly evident in the primary cotton goods markets for the first time during the past week. Improvement was discernible in almost every quarter of the market. Although many of the mills are still running on very much shortened working schedules, while some are still closed entirely, the progress toward recovery made this past week gives promise of a very early resumption of more normal operation of the producing machinery and a steady flow of goods along regular channels unless something unforeseen should arise to again unsettle confidence.

Buying is still very cautious, and orders are almost invariably for comparatively small quantities deliverable within 30 or 60 days. The pressing need for replenishment of stocks held in intermediate channels is seen in the fact that many of the buyers are ordering deliveries made by express or by fast freight, while not a few are insisting upon at least a part of their order being filled from spot stocks.

Needless to say, prices have been very close. The bulk of the business has gone to those manufacturers who realize the need of getting business started and were willing to quote figures actually below present production costs for the sake of keeping their plant running, and were trusting to economies in manufacturing processes possible only under quantity production conditions, to enable them to get out whole. The trail in this particular has been blazed by some of the largest producers of cotton goods in the country, and they have been rewarded by a response from buyers, which has already absorbed practically all the goods they cared to offer.

Drastic Price Reductions

The Amoskeag Company started the ball rolling by making a still further reduction on staple ginghams and chambrays and naming figures which were lower than most traders expected—lower by a considerable margin than actual production costs at today's levels for raw material. The company has already booked a very large volume of business on both types of goods and has already started its plant up on full time. The American Printing Company, by naming new low prices on percales—prices that are admittedly below cost today—has booked a very large volume of new orders sufficient to keep its entire plant at Fall River busy at full capacity for weeks. Lancaster ginghams sold so rapidly at the low price named by the selling agents some weeks ago that the price was advanced recently to 12½ cents and this week even this price was withdrawn and all future orders are to be "at value" which of course means a price somewhat higher than 12½ cents. Manufacturers of gray goods made from print cloth yarn have had a steady volume of inquiry during the week and have been disposed to meet buyers half way in arriving at a common price basis. Eastern mills particularly have lowered their quotations and are now competing with southern mills on the same or even a slightly lower price basis than southern mills will name. This is particularly so on the low count goods, but on all types of print cloth goods southern mills, by reason of the heavier orders taken by them a few weeks ago, are inclined to be stiffer in their price attitude.

Active Inquiry for Yarns

Manufacturers of fine fabrics made from combed yarns report the most active week's inquiry they have seen for five months or more. Demand has been broad enough to cover almost every style of goods from the ultra fancy tulle to the more staple lawns and voiles. Most of the prices offered by buyers were lower than the majority of mills could accept, even though the latter are very anxious to resume normal operations. Naturally, however, when every one wants to buy and every one wants to sell, there was a considerable number of cases where buyer and seller found a common ground with regard to price and actual business was put through. Orders were small, of course, but they gave promise of larger business to come, and it is this larger business that manufacturers are waiting for now to enable them to restart their plants on regular working schedules.

Some of the fine goods manufacturers are becoming uneasy with reference to the tariff problem, since they see no very immediate hope of the English textile mills returning to normal conditions, and until these mills once more are chiefly occupied with Far Eastern trade it is expected that they will compete more keenly for American markets, which offer the only hope for them of immediate cash payment. Sentiment in the industry is not agreed as to the best policy for the United States to pursue, since not all of the mill men are convinced of the ultimate advantage of high tariff duties. Much opposition has arisen from the mills to the project of putting a duty on imports of raw cotton, even though the mills were compensated by a proportionate tariff on the manufactured goods.

CRUDE OIL PRICE CUT

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Another reduction in the price of Corning crude oil was made Monday. The new price is \$3.75 a barrel, a cut of 25 cents.

LONDON IRON AND
STEEL EXCHANGE

With Prices Reduced the Manufacturers Believe Business Improvement Is Probable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A recent meeting of the London Iron & Steel Exchange was well attended by British manufacturers and merchants, and representatives of several American and continental works were also present. Although it is not anticipated that business will show much expansion at once there was a generally expressed belief that an improvement was probable in the early months of 1921.

Iron and steel prices in America have been sharply reduced during the past two or three weeks, and British manufacturers are also making considerable concessions for firm business. The continental prices, of course, are the lowest by many pounds, but the current American quotations on many descriptions of steel would enable imports into this country to be made in competition with home producers if the demand existed. Stocks, however, are passing but slowly into consumption, and although British makers are finding trade stagnant, the low offers from the continent, which are a feature of the market, fail to induce any important business.

The fact that prices all over the world are in the melting pot is against an improvement in trade, since buyers are naturally anxious to avoid purchasing on a falling market; but it is possible that one or two of the export markets are becoming bare of stocks. A slight improvement in the volume of inquiry from India has been noticeable of late, and this, combined with the fact that shipments to that destination have been practically suspended for two or three months, has led to hopes of a resumption of buying from that quarter. Financial difficulties remain the chief adverse factor in the world situation, although in spite of this the market is meeting its troubles in a spirit of confidence in the future.

VIGOROUS RALLY IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—A vigorous rally after a weak opening yesterday on the stock exchange resulted in a gain for some of the shorts. A great deal of the buying in odd lots is taken to indicate that the public is appreciating good securities that are selling cheap. The closing was strong, and the total sales involved \$1,194,200. While the advance in stocks was broad and inclusive the United States Liberty bond issues for the most part yielded some of their recent gains.

New York closing prices: Steel 83½, up ½; Woolen 70½, up ¾; Crucible 96½, up ½; Studebaker 64½, up ¼; Mexican Petroleum 159½, up 5. Foreign exchange was strong yesterday. The British rate rose to \$3.72½ for demand bills, the highest quotation since last August. The strength of sterling was ascribed in part to covering by speculative interests. In banking circles, however, the movement was believed to have much of its momentum from cable messages intimating that preparations were being made by the British Government to refund its obligations in this country. Spanish quotations joined in the general advance and marks also improved.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN
THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—While England is hard put to it to finance her war loans there is still a little capital being invested abroad, even in the United States. The board of the Dunlop Rubber Company within the past few weeks has been called upon to assume the responsibility of providing the additional finance required to place the American Dunlop Company in a position to complete the construction and installation of its factory and to provide sufficient working capital to enable that company to carry out its first year's trading program.

The sum of £1,000,000 has been remitted during the last few weeks. It is felt, however, very strongly that the American company should now take steps on its own initiative to provide the further funds required to bring the undertaking to completion. Negotiations are now pending and a full statement will be issued as soon as possible.

RISE IN COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK, New York—Sharp rises in cotton futures yesterday carried the active contracts to new highs for the current movement. The January delivery went through the 17-cent level to 17.30, up 70 points for the day. Other contracts advanced in proportion. Since the first of the year cotton has advanced on the average of about 12½ cents. There are two opposing factors which are likely to influence future prices. One is the indicated surplus of cotton, which some estimate will be as high as 8,000,000 bales by August 1, 1921; and the other, the growing prospects of improved commercial conditions, and the probability of a 33 per cent to 50 per cent acreage reduction.

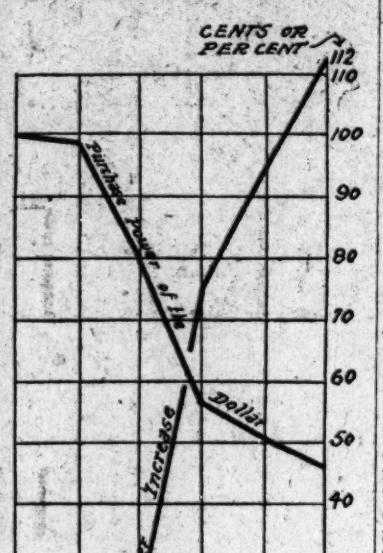
FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Spot	Monday's Saturday	Parity
London	\$2.72½	\$2.48
Paris (French)	.0607	.0594½
Frankfurt (German)	.0628	.0628
Amsterdam	.0583	.0583
Geneva	.0525	.0525
Swiss marks	.0142	.0138
Canadian dollar	.96½	.952
Argentine peso	.3390	.34½

GOLD AS VIEWED BY
BANKER AND MINER

Metal Is a Commodity to Producer Who Wants Tax Benefit and a Standard of Value to the Financier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gold, as the standard of value and foundation of the currency and credit systems of the world generally, has been so successfully quoted that it is difficult to alter its quotation. When it is regarded as a commodity it presents a different aspect. Thus, the banker sees it from one angle and the producer from an entirely different one, all of which leads up to the McFadden bill that proposes a \$10 an ounce tax for the benefit of the producer who claims that the depressed value of a dollar due to inflated prices of other commodities results in the



Consumption is greatly restricted on account of the lack of demand, and with the new clips coming on to the market the position gets worse every week. In the United Kingdom most wool textile mills are only working 24 hours per week instead of the normal 48 hours, and it is expected that by the end of the year many mills will only be able to run two days a week. Various schemes are being discussed which have for their object the finding of an outlet for the surplus wool. In South America the suggestion has been made that the Argentine Government should help growers by putting up the necessary credits. The low cross-bred wool produced in that country is nearing the pre-war level of values, and similar raw material in New Zealand is getting down to a very low level.

Two schemes are being considered by the government in South Africa. One idea is to advance wool to Germany on the security of £10,000,000 worth of former enemy property in South Africa, and another scheme is to exchange wool for German manufactures. The union government have sent a special commission to Berlin in connection with the first proposal, and a commission consisting of the trades commissioner and two prominent business men have already left London for Holland and Germany to arrange a system of exchange.

Germany, of course, is badly in need of raw material, and if something can be done to enable her to have access to supplies, it will have the effect of relieving her world's markets and pave the way to a restoration of international credit, the lack of which is at present holding up all business.

FEDERAL RESERVE
BANKS' COMPARISON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States compare (last 900 omitted).

RESOURCES	Jan 7	Dec 30
Gold coin and etc.	\$250,135	\$263,952
Gold bullion, F. R. B.	408,644	286,244
Gold with for agents	3,300	3,300
Total gold in banks	658,079	553,496
Gold with F. R. agents	1,264,762	1,276,214
Gold redemption fund	1,584,441	1,593,829
Legal tenders, etc.	3,080,233	2,053,323
Total reserves	196,566	189,830
Reserves in circulation	2,376,848	2,349,163
U. S. Govt. bonds	1,194,536	1,143,039
Other U. S. bonds	1,602,813	1,578,095
U. S. Govt. bonds	234,759	285,792
Total bills on hand	2,842,106	2,974,836
U. S. Govt. bonds	26,103	26,839
U. S. Govt. bonds	19	63
Certs of indebted.	261,785	261,263
Total earnings assets	3,130,014	2,363,027
Bank premises	17,359	18,450
Uncollected items	74,111	77,227
Five per cent fund	12,389	12,759
Other resources	4,998	8,898
Total resources	6,185,719	6,569,517

Capital paid in \$99,808 \$99,770
Surplus 202,306 164,745
Govt deposits 26,692 27,639
Due to members 1,795,242 1,748,979
Deferred items 532,556 522,638
Other deposits 25,158 22,161
Gross deposits 2,378,649 2,321,417
F. R. notes in circulation 3,344,684 3,344,684
F. R. Bk. notes (net liab.) 213,582 216,960
All other liabilities 31,651 321,838
Total liabilities 6,185,719 6,569,517
Ratio of total res. to liab. 100% 100%
Ratio gold reserves 52.1% 50.8%

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Mr. Jacob, chairman of the Danish Boot Manufacturers Association, urges the desirability of a protective import tariff, as it is now difficult to compete with foreign manufacturers, because of the unfavorable exchange and higher wages paid in Denmark. Mr. Jacob states that many factories have already reduced their working week, and in some cases have discharged men. No new orders are being received, and this reacts on the leather industry.

OUTLOOK ON TRADE
OF UNITED STATES

Better Exchange Rates and Labor Conditions Needed to Improve Business With South America and the Far East

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Better trade conditions between the United States and South America and the Far East cannot be expected until low rates of exchange and labor conditions in foreign countries have been improved, according to a summary of world business made public by the Department of Commerce. The statement is the first of monthly summaries the department will issue dealing with trade conditions and was prepared by commercial attachés and trade commissioners.

In practically every country of South America and the Far East imports have fallen in the last few months and money has become hard to obtain. Australia is represented to be awaiting lower prices before buying much in the American markets and banks have raised money prices. This, with the low rate of the pound exchange, has brought about a virtual stagnation of the market.

The Japanese financial condition is most unsatisfactory, Commercial Attaché James F. Abbott, cables from Tokyo. He predicts a severe drop in the Japanese exchange rate. His reports banks have tightened the money market by raising rates. Japan finished the year with a large balance of trade against her and large stocks of unsold goods are in warehouses. Little foreign capital has been attracted in the last few months, and the general stagnation of business has brought about a situation which will result in the cutting of wages.

Prospect in China
Failure of many business houses in China is foreseen by Commercial Attaché Julian Arnold, at Peking, who cables that the ancient Chinese custom of paying all debts on the new year, February 8, will force many places to close. Falling exchange has resulted in many merchants not producing themselves with enough credits to meet the situation but the government is hopeful that the older business houses will weather the storm.

Low exchange rates have resulted in an overstocked market in India, according to Commissioner C. C. Batchelder at Calcutta, who says that exports have fallen off to an alarming extent. He advises American business houses to exercise care in granting credits. Argentine exports and imports have dropped, while the money market has become tight, Commercial Attaché Feely reports. Double the number of failures were reported in December as compared with the same month a year ago and many others were threatened. The market is overstocked and the unfavorable rate of exchange has resulted in a drop in imports from the United States. Money is "tight." Exports are decreasing and an unfavorable balance of trade is increasing each month.

Trade in Chile Decreases
In Chile, both exports and imports are reported to be decreasing and the exchange rate is unimproved. Great care should be exercised in granting credits, the department is advised. Venezuela is reported as still in the midst of a financial decline and officials fear more serious ones are to come. Banks have tightened their credits and prices dropped during the past month. Commissioner Bell cables that many European business houses, in the face of the unfavorable financial situation, are establishing agencies in Venezuela. Commercial Attaché Carlton Jackson reports many business failures are expected in Mexico and that the money market is unfavorable. He asserts government finances are unsound, the cost of living is increasing, a general lowering of wages has begun, and unemployment is general.

NEW TREASURY CERTIFICATES
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Offer of the two new series of Treasury certificates, the combined issue for about \$250,000,000, was announced Sunday by Secretary of the Treasury Houston. Both series are to be dated January 15, one maturing April 15 and bearing interest at 5½ per cent, and the other maturing October 15, and bearing interest at 5 per cent. While the interest rates on the new issues are less than offered on certificates issued during the last six months of 1920, attention was called at the Treasury that the terms of the new series have been reduced. Certificates recently issued bore interest at 5½ per cent for six months, and at 6 per cent for one year.

UNFILED STEEL ORDERS
NEW YORK, New York—The monthly tonnage report of the United States Steel Corporation, made public yesterday, showed 8,143,122 tons of unfilled orders on hand December 31. The previous month's unfilled orders totaled 9,021,481 tons. This is the largest decrease reported in any month since the reaction began in August last, and results in the smallest total since November, 1919, when it was 7,128,330.

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices rose slightly yesterday, despite a bearish opening. March wheat closed at 1.77 and May at 1.85½. Corn held firm. May closing at 74½ and July at 75½. Sales of hogs ranged from 35 to 40 points lower, \$9.05 being paid for light grades. May pork, 23.50; January lard, 13.00; May lard, 13.70; January ribs, 11.67½, and May ribs, 12.57.

WORLD'S SURPLUS
OF WOOL PROBLEM

Growers Are Seeking Way to Dispose of Heavy Stocks While the New Clip Is Coming to Add to Complications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England—The course of wool values is causing disappointment to growers in all parts of the world, especially in Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa. In the United Kingdom farmers are beginning to follow the example of wool growers in the United States and petition the government to withhold the huge stocks of state-owned wool in order to give the home growers an opportunity to realize their stocks. In America, it is stated that the farmers have had to appeal to the banks for assistance and they are urging the imposition of an embargo on foreign wool. The whole problem is rapidly becoming acute, for it is an undoubted fact that in the main producing countries at the present moment there is at least a clip and a half too much.

Consumption is greatly restricted on account of the lack of demand, and with the new clips coming on to the market the position gets worse every week. In the United Kingdom most wool textile mills are only working 24 hours per week instead of the normal 48 hours, and it is expected that by the end of the year many mills will only be able to run two days a week. Various schemes are being discussed which have for their object the finding of an outlet for the surplus wool. In South America the suggestion has been made that the Argentine Government should help growers by putting up the necessary credits. The low cross-bred wool produced in that country is nearing the pre-war level of values, and similar raw material in New Zealand is getting down to a very low level.

Two schemes are being considered by the government in South Africa. One idea is to advance wool to Germany on the security of £10,000,000 worth of former enemy property in South Africa, and another scheme is to exchange wool for German manufactures. The union government have sent a special commission to Berlin in connection with the first proposal, and a commission consisting of the trades commissioner and two prominent business men have already left London for Holland and Germany to arrange a system of exchange.

Germany, of course, is badly in need of raw material, and if something can be done to enable her to have access to supplies, it will have the effect of relieving her world's markets and pave the way to a restoration of international credit, the lack of which is at present holding up all business.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States compare (last 900 omitted).

RESOURCES	Jan 7	Dec 30
Gold coin and etc.	\$250,135	\$263,952
Gold bullion, F. R. B.	408,644	286,244
Gold with for agents	3,300	3,300
Total gold in banks	658,079	553,496
Gold with F. R. agents	1,264,762	1,276,214
Gold redemption fund	1,584,441	1,593,829
Legal tenders, etc.	3,080,233	2,053,323
Total reserves	196,566	189,830
Reserves in circulation	2,376,848	2,349,163
U. S. Govt. bonds	1,194,536	1,143,039
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WORLD'S OUTPUT
OF OIL INCREASES

Production in 1920 Estimated at 650,000,000 Barrels Compared With 551,000,000 in 1919

NEW YORK, New York—The world's production of oil in 1920 is estimated at 650,000,000 barrels, compared with 551,000,000 barrels in 1919 and 514,000,000 in 1918. The leading oil countries were the United States and Mexico, which, together, produced about 300,000,000 barrels, or 50 per cent of the world's total. The output in the United States during the year increased 70,000,000 barrels, while Mexico's increase is estimated at 60,000,000. The large gains in these two countries were partly offset by slight losses in some European fields.

One of the most encouraging features of the 1920 oil situation was the showing made by Mexico, which produced 140,000,000 barrels, an increase of 60 per cent over the 1919 output and a record for that country. Mexico produced 21.5 per cent of the total world's oil supply in 1920, compared with 15.85 per cent in 1919 and 1.1 per cent in 1910. The steady growth of the world's oil production is shown in the following table (in barrels):

Year	Production
1920	650,000,000
1919	551,000,000
1918	514,000,000
1917	505,382,367
1916	459,433,319
1915	426,370,894
1914	394,867,550
1913	352,446,598
1912	344,174,355
1911	327,937,629
1910	11,000,000

*Estimated.

PORT OF MONTREAL
CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—An increase of more than \$15,000,000 in customs receipts for the port of Montreal during 1920, as compared with 1919, was shown by figures furnished by Mr. W. S. Weldon, Collector of Customs. While heavier imports during the first nine months of 1920 were largely responsible for this increase, the chief contributing factor was the receipts from the luxury and sales tax which came into effect with the passing of the Act of Parliament on May 19, 1920, which failed to show a lead over the figures for 1919, there being a decrease of \$9,135,511, and there was also a drop in November and December. The total amount received by the customs in 1920 was \$57,708,678.89, as compared with \$42,607,185.84 in 1919, an increase for the year just ended of \$15,101,493.05.

BETTER TONE IN
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Buying by professional investors brought about a better tone in oil shares on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 6 3/16. Mexican Eagle was 8 1/16. Notwithstanding firmer rates for money gilt-edged investment issues were well maintained. Foreign loans also were steady, with the outlook for trade more hopeful. Kaffirs were mixed. Consols for money, 147; Grand Trunk, 5; De Beers, 13½; Rand Mines, 2½; Bar silver 40½ d. an ounce. Money, 5 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 6½% per cent; three month bills 6 1/16 per cent.

DANISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—According to official statistics for the period January to October, 1920, inclusive, Danish imports amounted to 2,585,963,000 kroner, and exports of Danish commodities to 1,250,950,000 kroner; re-exports of foreign-made commodities amounted to 197,411,000 kroner.

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STABLE EXCHANGE
WANTED IN FRANCE

Debt to Spain Is but One of the Complications That Results in Disturbance in Business and Financial Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France—That some attempt should soon be made to remedy the rate of exchange is what everybody in financial circles in France is now saying. But no effort put forth or specific solution suggested is taken up seriously. While France is not as badly off as Germany or even Italy, the franc is nevertheless so low as to hamper all industry and commerce. America and England will certainly lose France as a client unless some means is found of returning to a more normal rate of exchange.

Unfortunately the tendency has lately been for the franc to sink lower and lower. It has not yet reached the depths to which it had fallen in the spring, but after its partial recovery during the summer it has again gone back. The reasons are complex, are moral as well as material. The fall is the result of speculation, the result of politics. No explanation is really satisfactory. It is alleged that Germany has been buying on an extensive scale the American dollar and the English sovereign with the French francs that have been advanced to her in accordance with the coal arrangement of Spain. But this is only one of several reasons.

It now takes a good deal more than three times the old number of francs to purchase the dollar, and a good deal more than twice the old number of francs to purchase the sovereign. After touching 17 to the dollar for a moment and then mounting a little, 17 may now be taken to be the settled figure. The sovereign demands about 60 francs. The Scandinavian countries in general ask twice as much as in former days. The Swiss franc is worth nearly three French francs.

The situation is undoubtedly serious but it is not surprising. The debts of France abroad do not diminish. The continued postponement of the reparations question—a barrel without any bottom—could not fail to have a bad effect. The French taxes are not producing what was expected of them. The table for November, for example, shows a deficit of 92,000,000 francs of receipts compared with the estimates. The percentage tax on all business transactions, it is now obvious, will only yield half the amount counted upon. Moreover, countries to which France owes money are becoming more exigent. In some cases they are themselves feeling the pinch. What is happening in respect of Spain is noteworthy.

SENATORS ATTACK INAUGURAL WASTE

Lawrence Y. Sherman Declares That Big Preparations Encouraged by Congress Aid Profiteers—Inquiry Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the United States Senate, led by Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), Senator from Illinois, renewed yesterday the outcry against the "ostentatious preparations" being made for the inauguration of President-Elect Warren G. Harding and Vice-President-Elect Calvin Coolidge. Senator Sherman, who is chairman of the District of Columbia committee, vigorously attacked profiteering in the national capital and charged that the big preparations encouraged by Congress afforded an opportunity to proprietors of hotels and restaurants to conduct an orgy of plunder.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, gave a political turn to the Senate discussion by charging that the lavish inaugural expenses constituted a forfeiture of the pledges given by the Republican Party to restore economy in the administration of the government.

Senator Sherman protested against further appropriations by Congress for the inauguration, declaring that the Government had become a "pork-plum" for the purpose of attracting a large number of people here in order that they may be plundered by various occupations in the city of Washington, notably by the hotels.

Investigation Asked

He introduced a resolution directing the District of Columbia committee to investigate rates being demanded by Washington hotels for rooms during the inaugural week. The resolution was referred to the District committee. Senator Borah introduced a resolution to cut off all further appropriations for the expenses of the inauguration and to prohibit the use of any public building in Washington for the proposed inaugural ball. The resolution went over until tomorrow. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, proposed an amendment to notify the secretaries of War and the Navy that Congress would make no appropriation for the transportation and maintenance of cadets or troops to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

Attacking inaugural week profiteering by Washington landlords and business men, Senator Sherman said: "Everybody who comes here expects to be plundered to some extent, but he hopes to have enough loose change left over to get home without walking. It is very doubtful, however, under present conditions, whether that will be possible."

"No Laws in Force"

"There is more lawbreaking in the District of Columbia under the nose of a beneficent government than in any other quarter of the United States. The anti-trust laws have long been set at defiance in the District of Columbia. No laws are in force here. During the week of profiteering was more rampant in the city of Washington than in any place in America. It has grown to be a jest and a by-word that the government cannot regulate its own capital. "I venture the assertion that the charges for those who come to view this inauguration will be more extortionate than at any time in the history of the country. Notwithstanding that prices are falling, that pay rolls are being diminished, that wages are being reduced, the one standing exception to the general rule to the reduction of charges will be found in the hotel charges in Washington, where they will not only remain at old figures but will mount to unheard of new levels."

"It is time that an investigation was had, and if there is no law to cover it, let it go. But let the public stay away from Washington. The pillars of state will not crumble if there is no inaugural ball. I do not know what the President-elect thinks about it, but in all probability the whole uproar, the fuss and formality and frivolity and official feathers that are shed on the streets of Washington are as obnoxious to him as they are to me. It has grown to be not only a national scandal, but a national jest, not only a matter of extravagance at a time when we are endeavoring to save every penny, but it has become a scandal to the occupations involved and to the public plundered by those occupations. My suggestion is that we make not one dollar of appropriation for the inaugural."

Inauguration Expenses

House Passes Joint Resolution Appropriating \$50,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House of Representatives yesterday passed the joint resolution which had already passed the Senate, appropriating \$50,000 for inauguration expenses at the Capitol on March 4, rejecting an amendment offered by Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, to cut the appropriation to \$10,000.

W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, introduced a concurrent resolution in the Senate that no funds beyond the \$50,000 provided for by the Knox resolution should be appropriated for the inauguration, and that no public buildings should be permitted to be used for the inaugural ball. The inaugural committee had appeared before the Senate District Committee asking that use of the Pension Office Building be permitted, alleging that no other building of adequate size and accommodation could be found. There has been considerable opposition to

the use of this building for the purpose, it having been said that it not only interfered with public business, but that valuable papers were lost the last time that it was used for such a purpose. The inaugural committee claims that such risks can be largely obviated this year.

A further effort to curb government expenditure for inauguration display was made by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who offered an amendment to inform the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that Congress would not authorize the use of funds for bringing any part of the military establishment to Washington to take part in the inaugural parade.

The members of the inaugural committee said it was not possible to keep expenses for the inauguration below \$75,000 to \$100,000 but that everything was being done as economically as possible, and that some of the souvenirs and other expenses incidental to previous inaugurations are being done away with. It was estimated that it would cost \$5 a seat to erect the stands along the Court of Honor, and the tickets for the inaugural ball are to be \$5 each.

A resolution was introduced by Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), Senator from Illinois, chairman of the District Committee, directing that committee to investigate the proposed hotel rates for the inauguration. If there is no law to cover the case of extortionate charges, he urges that the public be warned to stay away from Washington.

SOCIALISTS MUST DEFEND STANDING

Issue to Be Forced on Their Eligibility as Members of the New York Assembly—Present Speaker Is Not to Interfere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The attempt to oust the three Socialist members of the Assembly will be forced to an issue, in the belief of political leaders here. Resolutions against them have been referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will not be organized until tomorrow. It is believed that Louis Martin will be the chairman of the committee.

While Mr. Martin believes that the changing of the by-laws and constitution of the Socialist Party may make the status of the Socialist assemblymen more secure than when the move was first made against them, he appears to be somewhat in doubt as to whether Charles Solomon, who was twice ousted and who was reelected to the Assembly last fall, should be permitted to sit. Samuel Orr, who was reelected also, was once ousted and once given his seat by the Assembly. Harry Jaeger is a new Assemblyman.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, former Speaker, was known to have been firm in his belief that the five Socialists who were removed should be dealt with. He was not so severe in his attitude toward the entire question during the second ouster proceedings, yet those who were in the confidence declare that he was never friendly toward the Socialists, and that his influence went far toward accomplishing the original expulsion.

H. Edmund MacHold of Jefferson County, the Speaker who will preside over the Assembly this year, is said to have taken a position of non-interference, permitting the members to vote as they will, without working against the Socialists. It is also stated that Governor Miller will refrain from dictation in the matter.

There has been no conference of an official character as to the attitude of the Republican majority regarding ouster proceedings. The several resolutions bearing upon expulsion were immediately referred to the committee and debate upon them was precluded under the rules of the House. When the committee acts, or in the event that it fails to act, and a motion is made to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolutions, then debate will be had upon them.

It is understood that the record of Assemblyman Jaeger is being investigated by a member of the committee who is in New York City. Assemblyman Orr is not likely to be disturbed by the result of the second ouster proceedings. The Socialist Senator, Edmund Seidel, is not likely to be disturbed. There are no resolutions before the Senate relative to proceedings against him, and none are expected.

Moscow Plank Rejected

BAHIA BLANCA, Argentina—The convention of Argentine Socialists yesterday rejected a proposal to adhere to the Third International of Moscow. The delegates voted in the ratio of three to one against the proposal.

ELECTORAL VOTES CAST

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Eighteen votes were formally cast for Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge as the incoming President and Vice-President of the United States at the meeting of the Massachusetts electoral college yesterday. Six women were represented in the membership of the college, and Frank W. Stearns was unanimously elected to carry the official vote to Washington.

ELECTION BILL FILED

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill designed to assure a larger total vote at municipal elections through the provision that if less than a majority of the registered voters of the city of Boston cast ballots at the annual election, the election becomes void, has been filed with the Legislature. In the event of such an election the measure provides that city officials be appointed by the Governor and his council.

TAX REVISION PLAN OF DRY GOODS MEN

Referendum Submitted to Department Store Managers—Proposed Grading of Rates on Incomes of Various Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Accepting as their basis the estimate of government officials that "even with the adoption of a budget system, with the funding of the war debt and the extension of the terms of their payment and with the most economical operation of the government, there will be for a period of years a revenue requirement of \$4,000,000,000 annually," the taxation committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association has submitted a tax revision plan for referendum, to close January 25, among department store managers. Several government experts already have approved the plan, which proposes:

Income from salaries, wages and bonuses, etc. (income from manual or mental effort), should not be taxed at so high a rate to the worker as income from business or investments. Income derived from business, whether individual, partnership or corporate, should be taxed on the business itself and be subject to no further tax when distributed to partners or stockholders.

All other income, including income from the sales of capital assets, should be taxed at a higher rate than income from business and in still greater degree than income from manual or mental effort.

There should be eliminated from the revenue act of 1918: (a) excess profits tax on corporations, (b) the present sur-tax on individuals, (c) the tax on transportation, insurance, etc., (d) that part of title VI which applies to the tax on non-alcoholic beverages, (e) the tax on admission and dues, (f) the excise taxes contained in title IX, (g) the special and capital stock taxes, (h) the stamp taxes.

All persons who reside in the United States who have reached the age of 21 years and are in receipt of an independent income, should pay a federal poll tax of \$5 in support of the government under whose protection they live and whose privileges and whose opportunities they enjoy. There should be a tax on the gross sales of all goods, wares and merchandise sufficient, when added to all other taxes herein proposed, and customs receipts, to aggregate the \$4,000,000,000 necessary to support the government.

There should be a uniform exemption to all businesses and an increase in the exemption to individuals.

MEETING TO URGE MEDICAL FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Spofford and Carter cases in Massachusetts and the MacCullum-More case on Long Island, which raised the issue of compulsory vaccination, and the attempt of Thomas L. Woolwine, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, California, to restrict the right to heal by prayer, have aroused public interest in this vicinity to the extent that a meeting will be held in the new town hall, on January 21, as a protest against efforts to impose compulsory medical treatment.

Those responsible for the meeting hope that although it is under the auspices of the American Physicians Association, all branches of public opinion which are opposed to compulsory medicine will be represented at the meeting in a unified protest against the many so-called health bills in Washington and the attempts to compel the use of medicine in various parts of the country.

Anti-vaccinationists, anti-visitationists, medical freedom advocates, chiropractors, other drugless healers and other interests probably will be represented. Freedom of speech will be the rule and the desirability of arousing public opinion generally to the dangers of the health bills in Washington will be stressed.

H. B. Anderson of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau has gone to Washington to oppose the Fess-Capper bill before the Committee on Education.

LUMBERMEN RESENT CHARGE IN JURY PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The federal grand jury which was dismissed and severely rebuked by Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger because it recommended the sale of light wines and beers based its plea on the assertion that the men working in the lumbering camps of northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan were suffering from the dire effects of drinking "moonshine" whisky.

The lumber industry has made a vigorous protest against the action of the grand jury. Speaking for the lumbermen, C. F. Crosby, head of one of the largest concerns, with its headquarters in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, says:

"We lumbermen have long battled against the evil of liquor. It has never been allowed in camps. The Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Lumber Association has given money and its efforts to obtain prohibition and enforcement of the laws that accompany it. It is not necessary for the grand jury of Milwaukee to noose about the troubles of the lumbermen or their employees. There is a great deal less drinking than there ever was before. Mill crews are on the job every Monday

morning. It is not necessary now to go from saloon to saloon hunting up the absent or finding substitutes. Men are now saving their money and are spending their Sundays with their families. In Rhinelander saloon after saloon has gone out of business. One that was the most notorious is now a jewelry store. Another is occupied by a bank. I do not think the community at large wants to see things change back again to the old saloon days."

MANY ARE LEAVING FEDERAL EMPLOY

Increase in Voluntary Separations From 3.7 Per Cent in 1903 to 40.5 Per Cent in 1918-19—Losses of Experts Heaviest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official figures show that voluntary separations from the government's employ increased from 3.7 per cent to 17.5 per cent in the period from 1903 to 1917, and that the abnormal rate of increase in recent years has been from 10 per cent in the fiscal year 1915-16, to 16.4 per cent in 1916-17, 38.4 per cent in 1917-18, and 40.5 per cent in 1918-19. Although the war was partly responsible for the large number of separations, it is pointed out that the armistice came only about four months after the beginning of the fiscal year 1918-19.

These figures are published in The Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, and are worked out by Mary Conyngham in part from official records (those up to 1917) and in part from the results of a questionnaire by the commission on reclassification appointed by the last Congress. The results from the questionnaire are not so complete as the figures obtained from the Civil Service Commission, but they are reasonably comprehensive, since they deal with groups of 30,000 to 60,000 employees for the years mentioned.

Losses of Experts Heaviest

Losses are heaviest, it is shown, among technical experts, for the turnover in clerical help advanced from 12.1 to 35 per cent in the four fiscal years (1915-16 to 1918-19) but that in technical help advanced from 11.9 to 52.1 per cent and that in skilled labor from 15.5 to 62.1 per cent. The turnover of unskilled labor advanced in the same period from 28.2 per cent to 31.9 per cent.

In 1918-19 the number of employees leaving the Bureau of Standards for the fiscal year was greater than the average number employed, and the same condition continued during the following fiscal year, though the percentage of those leaving was reduced slightly.

The reason for the separations is shown by the compilation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be a matter of salary. Increases ranging as high as 100 per cent were common for technical men leaving the government employ.

Bureau Chief's Large Rise

In the bureau of markets, of the Department of Agriculture, the chief of the bureau obtained work in private employment and increased his income thereby from \$4500 to \$20,000 a year. Other specialists in the bureau, paid \$3500 to \$10,000, got positions worth \$3500 to \$10,000, the average pay in the government service (except for the chief), being \$3361 and that outside \$6733. Even in the lower paid positions in the bureau of markets some considerable increases were recorded, for a cotton classifier's helper advanced from \$340 to \$1800 and a field agent from \$1500 to \$3300.

Technical and professional employees from a number of government agencies who averaged \$1806 in the government service average \$2761 in their first places outside. Clerical employees advanced their average earnings from \$987 to \$1440. Moreover, the rate of advancement was much more rapid in private employment than with the government for a group of technical and professional men whose pay received an increase on the average from \$1456 to \$1977 in four years and 10 months of government service. They started in private employ at an average of \$2800 and in three years and eight months were receiving on the average \$4458.

The summary published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics draws the conclusion that the government service is becoming demoralized and that conditions are likely to go from bad to worse, since competent men will not be drawn into the government's employ.

PARKS CONFERENCE IN DES MOINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Parks, their industrial and historical significance, the folk of the forest who dwell in them, their care and preservation, will be included in the wide range of subjects scheduled on the program of the National Conference on Parks. The three-day session of the conference is to be held under the auspices of the Department of the Interior and the State of Iowa.

Speakers from almost every part of the United States appear on the program, and many of them are laymen with respect to the subject at hand, for the list includes governors, educators, and club women, in addition to those directly connected with parks.

AIR SERVICE IN NORTHWEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon—It is reported here that plans are under way for air service between Spokane, Seattle, Portland and Juneau, Alaska, by the

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Harvey-Campbell Aircraft Corporation. It is said by one of the company that there will be 13 planes in the service and that the trip from Spokane to Seattle could be made in about five hours. From Seattle to Juneau the time would be about 16 hours.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY CUTS WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Announcement of a wage reduction of 2 1/2 per cent to take effect January 17 was announced yesterday by William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, textile manufacturers operating mills throughout the northeast. Despite the declaration made at the time other mills announced the wage cut, that the American Woollen Company was not considering the reduction, the company has joined the movement which was practically unanimous throughout the industry. During recent Labor activities in Lawrence the opinion was strongly expressed by Labor leaders that the company would not cut wages, and, in fact, it was asserted that there was no justification for such a cut.

In a statement announcing the wage reduction, Mr. Wood asserts that in order to put cloth manufactured for next season on the market at lower prices, profits and labor costs must be reduced. Cloth now on hand, he said, will be disposed of at low cost. Mr. Wood expressed the hope that the price reduction would result in renewed demand which would assure the full-time operation of the mills. The wage cut affects about 20,000 workers in Lawrence and a large number throughout New England and New York.

CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY ACTS

SACRAMENTO, California—The Assembly of the California Legislature yesterday unanimously adopted a Senate resolution asking that no treaty be made with Japan granting citizenship to Japanese or nullifying the provisions of the new state anti-alien land law.

SEAPLANES REACH SALVADOR

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Seaplanes of the navy squadron flying from San Diego, California, to the Canal Zone reached La Union, Salvador, late on Sunday, according to a message received by the navy radio here from the supply ship Kanawha, which was stationed near La Union.

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OFFICIALS INDORSE MILLER PROGRAM

Retrenchment Plan Outlined by New York Governor Favored in Both Branches of State Legislature—Mayors to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The call to retrenchment sounded by Gov. Nathan L. Miller in his first message has already found an echo in both the Senate and the Assembly, and several state officials have come out fully for reduction of their departmental expenses.

The first official to announce a reduction is J. Leslie Kincaid, adjutant-general, who has eliminated nearly \$400,000 from the original estimates of the military bureau, and has dispensed with five positions. Adjutant-General Kincaid is a friend of the Chief Executive, and is in perfect accord with his retrenchment ideals.

It would appear that the Governor had it in mind to appoint only as state officials men who would carry out his program of financial reform. For this reason he was instrumental in the selection of Clayton R. Lusk as leader of the Republican Senate forces. Hence Senator Lusk's statement appealing to the people to support the retrenchment program.

Tomorrow it will be known who will be the chairman of the committees on Finance in the Senate and Ways and Means in the Assembly. Statements are expected from the chairmen regarding their part in the general plan. Charles J. Hewitt is expected to be chairman of the Finance Committee and Joseph McGinnis of Chautauque County, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Edmond H. MacHod, Speaker of the Assembly, will do his part in an effort to reduce expenditure in connection with the cost of state government. He stands solidly behind a move to chop from the budget, after his first examination, \$60,000,000.

Waste to Be Avoided
Heretofore a very large item in the appropriation bill has been the expense of maintaining automobiles by the various state departments. Now each auto must be marked with the state coat-of-arms, and every trip for which cars are used must be scheduled. The number of cars used by state departments is likely to be reduced materially.

The New York state conference of mayors, including mayors of all the cities of the State, has recommended drastic economy. In a document from this organization to both the Governor and the Legislature, it is pointed out that many municipalities have reached the limit of indebtedness. The recommendation is made to abolish, in cities of the second class, the offices of comptroller and treasurer, and to create a department of finance under an elected official. Power can be conferred upon these cities to abolish such offices.

A municipal bonding law, to apply to all cities of the second and third class; a general municipal law of a permissive or enabling character giving cities power to establish central purchasing agencies, bureaux or departments, and to centralize municipal purchasing, when such right is not provided by special law or charter, are other recommendations by the conference.

Hills will be introduced early in the session to consolidate certain departments and to abolish positions which now exist and are deemed superfluous.

While other governors have met stern opposition from politicians when they have attempted to abolish state places, and former Gov. Charles S. Whitman was repudiated by both the Senate and Assembly, which bodies passed over his veto, by almost unanimous votes, the legislative appropriation bill which he refused to approve, no such attitude can be seen at this writing, on the part of the lawmakers toward Governor Miller. The only indication of dissatisfaction with the retrenchment plans has come from John J. Lyons, Secretary of State, who opposed the proposition of transferring the state automobile bureau from his department to the state tax department.

Economy Essential

Economy and not patronage, seems to be the keynote. In the arch of Governor Miller's administration, a passive candidate for the nomination, he stated from the first that he would enter the contest upon the platform of retrenchment. That the efficiency of the state government will not be impaired by his plans is generally known; therefore all needless places must go, and efforts must be made to award compensation and other contracts economically.

Few believe that Governor Miller will not be able to carry out his reforms. His political experience has been wide and his insight into the fiscal affairs of the State has been extensive, because of the fact that he was once state comptroller. As his administration matures it is not improbable that he will cause investigations into the affairs of certain state departments, under the authority given him by the Moreland Act. This act empowers him to appoint investigators without applying to the Legislature for permission to do so.

LABRADOR DISPUTE REFERRED TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—The settlement of the boundary between Labrador and the Province of Quebec has been referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain. The uncertainty of ownership has had

a serious effect in retarding development. While the territory in question has no resident population, and while any large influx of settlers appears to be prohibited by the severity of the climate, there are valuable timber, mineral, and water resources, and water power lying dormant, which, if developed, would be productive of great wealth.

In the opinion of the Geological Survey of Canada, the northern portion of the territory in dispute contains vast deposits of coal, while there are also large tracts of timber which could be used for pulp. Recently, capital has been available to develop these resources, but owing to the uncertainty in regard to ownership development has been retarded. Only last year an American syndicate is understood to have applied to the government of Quebec for certain rights, but upon the objections of Newfoundland, which administers Labrador, these had to be withheld. It is unlikely that any substantial beginning in the way of development will be entered upon until the dispute has been definitely decided. The Department of Justice at Ottawa believes that it will take two years to reach a final settlement.

The dispute originated in 1793 and has developed throughout the generations, despite various settlements. Even in 1912, when a Dominion Act of Parliament annexed to Quebec the territory which had in 1897 been constituted as the "District of Ungava," the eastern frontier was no better defined than "the boundary of the territory over which the Island of Newfoundland has its lawful jurisdiction," but the Canadian conception of the extent of that jurisdiction is shown on the map of Labrador in the Atlas of Canada, issued by the Department of the Interior in 1906 and subsequent years, which shows a strip of territory about 20 miles wide calculating from the exterior coast, but not following the sinuosities of the minor indentations, which in many cases reach to within a mile or so of the line marked "approximate boundary claimed by Canada."

COSTS OF RENT, FUEL AND LIGHT HIGHER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Expenditures of the average American family for rent, fuel and light during the last six months of 1920 were higher than in June, 1920, as shown in figures compiled by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the whole the average cost of living in the eight cities, Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle, at the beginning of the new year was 99.2 per cent over the average cost in 1914, while at the end of June it was 115.1 per cent.

The increases in per cent over 1914 figures are:

Food, June, 110.9; December, 75.6.
Clothing, June, 191.3; December, 159.5.
Housing, June, 44.6; December, 49.5.
Fuel and light, June, 57.8; December, 79.
Furniture and furnishings, June, 191.8; December, 181.9.

The percentage increases in the 1920 cost of living in the eight cities over the 1914 cost are given as:

Baltimore, June, 114.3; December, 96.6.
Cleveland, June, 116.8; December, 104.
Chicago, June, 114.6; December, 93.3.
Detroit, June, 136; December, 118.6.
New York, June, 113.5; December, 100.
Philadelphia, June, 113.5; December, 109.3.
San Francisco, June, 96; December, 88.1.
Seattle, June, 170.5; December, 94.1.

LUXURY TAX REBATE REFUSED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The government has refused to grant the request of the automobile dealers of Canada for a rebate of the luxury tax paid by them on cars not yet disposed of. The following statement has been given out by the Retail Merchants Association explanatory of the situation: "A special committee of automobile dealers, members of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, and the automobile manufacturers have had several conferences during the past few days with the Minister of Finance and the Commissioner of Customs, relative to the request of the dealers for a refund of luxury taxes paid by them to the manufacturers for the government on cars in stock and unsold on December 20, 1920, when the luxury tax was removed. The facts presented by the committee were fully gone into by the government and careful consideration has been given to all phases of the question, but the government found it impossible to grant the request of the automobile dealers and manufacturers for a rebate of the luxury taxes paid on cars on hand on December 20. The automobile manufacturers will, however, endeavor to meet the situation in whole or in part to the best of their ability and will advise the dealers of their proposed plan within a few days."

CHICAGO TO HAVE NEW JOURNALISM SCHOOL
CHICAGO, Illinois—February 7 has been set as the date for the opening of the Joseph Medill School of Journalism, affiliated with the Northwestern University. It was announced yesterday. The school will offer a four-year practical course for newspaper men. Hours will be arranged to permit employees of either afternoon or morning newspapers to attend. Another course will comprise full time for two years. This will be open to students of the university who have completed two years of liberal arts work and will be inaugurated next fall.

FLOUR MILLS GRANTED INCREASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—A 10 per cent increase in charges for custom grinding in Montana flour mills has been

THEATERS

The Stage Society, London
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent
"Forerunners," by H. O. Meredith; "O'Flaherty," V. C., by Bernard Shaw; presented by The Stage Society, London.

LONDON, England—Of the Meredith play, the author said, perhaps, the better. The play, a sub-titled "A tragedy of the present past," and its subject was an episode in the conflict of two prehistoric tribes, one of the hills, the other of the vales, in the course of which the worst impulses of primitive nature were allowed free rein for two hours or more. It was a painful spectacle without much art to redeem it, but with an implicit and excellent moral. "Look on this picture," the author seems to say, "at what men once were, and dare to say, if you will, that now he is not better!" The play is, in fact, a powerful tract against those sophists who amuse themselves by denying the fact of human progress. But that good moral is its only moral.

"O'Flaherty, V. C." proved a very different story. Here we find Shaw in his most brilliant and buoyant mood, and the result is a comedy of conversation which plays with the troubles of Ireland and the thorny problems of patriotism and internationalism with an audacity that would disarm the severest spectator into acquiescence. In 1915, when the play was written, such treatment would probably have been too much for an ordinary audience. But things have changed since then. We know both the worst and the best—and what might have seemed unmitigated flippant is now seen to be not only true but well meant and helpful. Shaw's wit does not sting, because it makes for laughter all the time, and is without a hint of cruelty.

O'Flaherty, admirably acted by Mr. Arthur Sinclair, is an Irish private soldier who had voluntarily enlisted for the war, and is now back home for a few days' leave from the front. He has won the Victoria Cross, and on the strength of it is being entertained by the local English landlord, General Sir Pearce Madigan, Mr. Roy Byford. The two men sit together on a seat in the general's garden, discussing the war, Ireland and the state of the world. That O'Flaherty's views are somewhat disconcerting to a very conventionally minded old general goes without saying, and Sir Pearce soon finds himself in a somewhat mental tangle with his admiration for the hero of the Victoria Cross and his horror of the apparently subversive sentiments of the Irishman. And O'Flaherty himself is scarcely less torn 'twixt contrary opinions—one moment hiding with difficulty a righteous pride in his prowess (which he still modestly defines as mere "fear of running away"), the next giving vent to most outrageous sentiments on the relation of England and Ireland, and the evils of patriotism, and the gullibility of Irish landlords as typified by Sir Pearce Madigan.

Patriotism, according to O'Flaherty, is the cause of most of the world's misfortunes—though he soon displays himself as its prey in all that concerns his own country. Here is one of those inconsistencies of human nature which delight Shaw, the artist in comedy, as much as they pain him in his character of strict logician. Happily in this play it is the artist in comedy that triumphs and makes naught of logic, he allows us to sport with O'Flaherty and his general for half an hour of delicious fooling.

O'Flaherty's mother, and a part Irish maid-servant supply, toward the end of the play, the additional interest of the woman's point of view. Mrs. O'Flaherty, a buxom widow, is played by Sara Allgood with such charm as to weight one's sympathy with her point of view perhaps a little unfairly. And the same may be said of the maid-servant as played by Nan Fitzgerald. O'Flaherty himself did not, however, find them so charming, and the little comedy ends with such an uproar of feminine disagreement between the women—almost to the point of fist-cuffs—that O'Flaherty and the general come to the conclusion that it is really quieter at the front, where there is nothing more complicated to deal with than shells and rifle-fire.

Mrs. O'Flaherty's chief grievance against her son is that he has been fighting in France on the side of the English and not on the side of the French, as he had led her to believe, and to excuse that he can make convince her that he has not deserted the maxims on which she has reared him from his earliest years. O'Flaherty himself cares little for French or English—or Germans either, for that matter. Finding himself in a certain predicament he has played the game to the utmost of his ability. He is proud enough of his V. C., but doesn't really know why or how he has won it.

If war and international difficulties are ever to be prevented, such plays as this will surely have their part in creating a popular understanding of the ridiculous anomalies which are behind most of the questions which agitate the rulers and statesmen of the world. Shaw knows very well that it is the ignorance of otherwise lovable men and women that allows war to happen, quite as much as any difficulties inherent in international relations as such. "O'Flaherty, V. C." should be played over the length and breadth of England and Ireland—and in America as well. Only an English-speaking public could understand its almost domestic humor—but within these limits it is a fine stroke for international brotherhood delivered under the close disguise of the most irresponsible of jokes.

WOOLWORTH ESTATE TAX
MINNEAPOLIS, New York—The State of New York will collect a transfer tax of \$1,084,761 from the \$27,205,233 estate of F. W. Woolworth, merchant, according to the appraisal filed yesterday. More than \$25,000,000 is in holdings of the F. W. Woolworth Company. Personal property, including house and office furnishings, cash, bonds and other securities, was valued at \$23,816,337. Real estate in Glen Cove and New York was valued at \$274,666. Debts totaled \$3,585,720.

granted by the State Trade Commission. The order of the commission was made following a test run in all mills for two months, on which reports were sent to the commission and operating costs determined. Data obtained from the test convinced the commission, it announced, that the former schedules did not provide sufficient revenue to pay a profit on mill investments. The new rates range from 35 cents to 50 cents per bushel, varying according to the capacity of the mill and its proximity to a railroad, those inland being permitted to charge the higher rate.

MANY CANDIDATES IN PETERBORO ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
PETERBORO, Ontario—With four candidates already in the field, and with the nomination of a fifth likely, the bye-election for the county of West Peterboro, made necessary by the recent resignation of J. H. Burnham, promises to be one of the most keenly contested in recent years. The four candidates already nominated are J. H. Burnham, who is running again as a straight Conservative, R. Denne, nominated as the candidate of the National Liberal and Conservative Party, James Corbett Campbell, the United Farmers' candidate, and Thomas McMurray, the choice of the Independent Labor Party. It is possible that the Liberals will select J. J. Hartley to represent them, while W. F. O'Connor, K. C., former head of the Board of Commerce, has intimated that he will "maybe" be a candidate also, though on what ticket has not been stated.

Mr. Burnham was elected in 1917 as a supporter of the Union Government. He resigned his seat on the claim that the work of the Union Government was done, and that the administration had no further mandate to carry on. He is not now a supporter of the newly formed party, and was not nominated by the Conservative Association of the riding. He has now announced that he has instructed a local lawyer to serve him, if necessary, upon the offices of the association, requiring that body, by mandamus, to hold or summon a convention of Conservatives for the selection of a candidate for the election. In a communication to the local press Mr. Burnham, referring to the present government, defines anyone to show where "outside of some half-savage country, any body of men would form a new party and a new government and seize the treasury in this way." The association declares that it is supporting Mr. Denne as a candidate of the Hon. Arthur Meighen's government. Mr. Meighen and a number of his colleagues are expected to arrive here shortly to take part in the campaign which closes on February 7.

SUNDAY TRADING IN QUEBEC PROHIBITED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—The power of the city of Westmount—a residential suburb of Montreal—to prosecute any storekeeper for selling goods on Sunday has been maintained in a judgment of Mr. Justice Surveyn in the Superior Court, Montreal. The judgment was rendered in virtue of an old law of King George III, dating back to the year 1805, but which, in its effect, has been brought down to the present day and is promulgated in Article 442 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, as follows: "No shopkeeper shall sell or retail any goods, wares or merchandise during Sunday. The case in which the judgment was given was that of a storekeeper who asked for a writ of prohibition to restrain the municipality from prosecuting him for keeping open on Sunday. The storekeeper contended that a compulsory Sunday closing law could not be legally enforced, that the custom throughout the Province of Quebec was for stores such as his to remain open on Sundays, and that a previous conviction recorded against him by a magistrate in Westmount was annulled on appeal to the Court of King's Bench. The Legislature, it was further said, had refused the city's demand for a charter amendment that would permit it to adopt and enact a rigid Sunday-closing by-law.

All unpopular law is likely to fall into disuse if the authority which promulgates that law cannot make it respected," said Mr. Justice Surveyn in rendering judgment, "and if this law has fallen into disuse the Legislature can strike it from the statutes. If it is unjust and oppressive the Legislature may amend it."

BUSINESS OPTIMISM URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SEATTLE, Washington—The Sales Managers Association of Seattle recently gave a banquet to 650 sales managers and salesmen, at which attention was called to a "war of business" now being started. William H. Harmer, president of the association, Mayor Caldwell of Seattle, and Joseph A. Swallow, chairman of the Pacific Northwest products committee of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke, expressing the view that salesmen must be optimistic.

THIRD PAN-AMERICAN LABOR CONFERENCE
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Delegates from labor organizations of the United States, Mexico and 18 South American and Central American Republics were here yesterday for the opening session of the third Pan-American Federation of Labor conference. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and 14 other representatives of American labor made up the delegation from the United States. The purpose of the gathering, according to Mr. Gompers, is "to promote good relations among the laborers of the United States, Mexico, and South and Central America."

OREGON PRICES FALLING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon—Portland merchants are fast falling in line in reducing merchandise to normal price. The clothing and ladies' shops are offering a reduction on the present stocks of half the price of a few months ago.

NEW YORK'S TOWN HALL TO OPEN SOON

Fine Structure in Center of City for Free Use by Public, Built by League for Political Education—Mission Constructive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—New York City's Town Hall, 113-123 West Forty-Third Street, which is to belong to the people of New York without regard to race, creed, party or condition in life, to be used for public meetings of every kind related to the general welfare, is to be opened to the people on January 12, according to Robert Erskine Ely, director of The League for Political Education, which is building the Town Hall. The opening ceremonies are to last through January 18, with lectures every morning, reception and general courses. Term opens next week. Write at once for details. P90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

"The mission of the Town Hall is constructive," said Miss Cleveland, executive secretary of the league. "There is enough disconnected enthusiasm and energy in any community to accomplish great things if only it is coordinated." She added to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "The Town Hall bids for the declaration of the people's interest in the public issues upon which they vote. It should be a place where candidates for office could meet their fellow citizens, find out what they want, and tell them what they hope to accomplish; for elected officials to tell of their problems and to give an account of their stewardship, how they have kept their pre-election promises, a place in which to talk over the workaday problems of New York."

Hall for the People
The Town Hall is to be held in trust for the people by the men and women of the board of trustees of the League for Political Education who originated the plan and have been the main factor in carrying it out. The league itself was founded in 1894 by Eleanor Butler Sanders, one of a group of women who felt that they must have some political education and that the only way to get it was through public discussion. And now they have succeeded in getting their own auditorium where the people of the city may gather to discuss all subjects of civic and public interest, just as in an old-fashioned New England town meeting at which every community belonging or activity, from the town pump up, receives the consideration of the citizens. Women have had a large part in the construction of the building and in its decoration, consulting with the architects and succeeding in introducing all sorts of innovations making for the comfort and well-being of audiences. The auditorium, seating 1500, and with the possibility of accommodating about 200 more on the stage, is a beautiful hall with a wall of caen stone, upholstery and curtains of Burgundy and touches of Delft blue and gold in the simple classic decorations.

Right in Center of City
Now, the league says, it is up to the citizens of New York, to take this Town Hall, right in the center of the city, and make it a vital force in the shaping of the public opinion of the city. It quotes the remark of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, that "the New England meeting is probably the most perfect device for government ever devised." Although the auditorium is by no means small it has an intimate air about it that would help, it seems, for speaker and audiences to get together in a worthwhile consideration of public issues. The league believes that it should epitomize the sort of government which the Pilgrim Fathers tried to establish—a government by discussion, as it were.

It is planned to allow civic and educational institutions to have the auditorium free of charge except for service, lights, etc., for the discussion of subjects of public interest which shall be open to the public without admission charges. Mr. Ely announces, but until the necessary endowment has been raised and the building is free from debt it will be necessary to rent it a part of the time on a commercial basis for concerts, etc.

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Fine Structure in Center of City for Free Use by Public, Built by League for Political Education—Mission Constructive
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—New York City's Town Hall, 113-123 West Forty-Third Street, which is to belong to the people of New York without regard to race, creed, party or condition in life, to be used for public meetings of every kind related to the general welfare, is to be opened to the people on January 12, according to Robert Erskine Ely, director of The League for Political Education, which is building the Town Hall. The opening ceremonies are to last through January 18, with lectures every morning, reception and general courses. Term opens next week. Write at once for details. P90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"The Knight of the Burning Pestle," comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher; revived by Mr. Nigel Playfair at the Kingsway Theatre, London. The cast: A Citizen, Philip Cunningham Jr.; His Wife, Betty Chester; Ralph, Marion Wilson; Dorothy Chester, Venturwell; Halliwell Hobbes, Humphrey; Ivan Berlin, Merrythought; Stanley Newman, Jagger; Eric Morgan, Michael; Hermione Baddeley, Tim; George, Roger Livesey; Tapster, R. M. Hobson; Farber, Philip Cunningham Jr.; Jack, Sydney Leon; Mistress Merrythought, Mary Barton; Pomponius, Dorothy Chester.

LONDON, England.—Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," first published in 1613, is a play full of fascination and delight to all who take an interest in the drama, literature, or history of the Elizabethan period. As an heroic burlesque it traverses most cleverly Cervantes' "Don Quixote"—then recently done into English—and other chivalric romances of the time. As a contemporary drama it gives us a vivid picture of early Jacobean stage conditions, of such social aspects of London life as the growing wealth and aspirations of the shopkeepers, when James I was king. As literature it gives us many melodious lines, much rich humor, some delightful passages of romance, an exquisite duet, and some lively songs.

Nevertheless, its success, on first production, was not great; probably for the reason that many London worthies resented somewhat the satire of themselves, in the grocer-citizen and his wife, and of their boys in Ralph, the Knight of the Burning Pestle, a character which is a clever sketch upon the young adventurers of Heywood's romantic play "Four Princes of London."

Welcome, then, is this revival at the Kingsway, by Mr. Nigel Playfair, who, be it noted, has himself played Ralph very successfully on more than one occasion. As regards setting, this is quite the best and most effective production of the travesty we have yet seen. We liked the Elizabethan stage, with the musicians in the gallery above; we liked the brilliant costumes, the child's toy-box trees, symbolizing Waltham Forest, and the many other ingenious contrivances and bits of laugh-making business, in which Mr. Playfair is so fertile, and which contribute so much to the pleasure of an average audience. What we did not quite approve of was the conception, or presentation, of the play as a whole. Mr. Playfair admitted we thought, caught the full intention of the travesty, but he introduced enough imitation of the heroic idea which the players are there to travesty; because all burlesque, to be effective, must possess some of the quality of that which it is making fun of. This is where Mr. Playfair disappoints us; he has not sufficiently distinguished between comedy, romance and satire; but has mixed all up, to the extent, almost, of travesty of a travesty.

That the result was very entertaining, however, cannot be denied. The frequent bursts of laughter and applause that rewarded the players showed unmistakably the pleasure of the audience; yet some must have felt that those who were seeing the travesty for the first time were probably forming wrong impressions, and losing the brilliant burlesque in the merry farce.

The youthfulness of certain members of the cast, it may be accounted, is a measure, by the way, of the traditional method of treatment. The citizen's wife, for example, should be, and usually is, played by a mature actress, who can put into the role the comfortable motherliness, the rich, unctuous, unconscious humor that delighted those who remember Mrs. Theodore Wright. Miss Betty Chester might well have been Ralph's sister, rather than the foolish, garrulous, warm-hearted old lady, who would mother and applaud him to her heart's content. But the fault was not Miss Chester's. It was in the casting. The young actress was excellent, after her fashion. She made a very handsome sister, and, though too fast and too conscious, played with commendable vivacity, zest, and determination, and spoke her lines with a clearness that her spouse, the grocer, Mr. Thomas Wagon, would have done well to emulate. Miss Chester should remember, however, that the "gentlemen" mean those sitting on the stage, and not the audience, to whom she played far too frequently.

Mr. Noel Coward, as Ralph, contrived to get plenty of the mock heroic into his action and gesture, and played, as indeed all did, with tireless energy; but his voice lacks the resonant quality that the rôle demands. Especially were his technical deficiencies apparent in the beautiful May-day speech:

Hail, oh, English hearts, rejoice! Rejoice oh, lovers dear, Rejoice oh, city, town, and country, Rejoice oh every where, For now the fragrant flowers do spring, and sprout in season sort, The little birds do sit and sing, the lambs do make fine sport.

Some of the lesser parts were the best rendered. Mr. Halliwell Hobbes, as Venturwell, playing quietly and without exaggeration, gave us the true burlesque touch; Miss Mary Barton, as Mistress Merrythought, was strong, easy and effective. Miss Sydney Leon, as Luce, which is one of the few "straight" parts, played and sang with a sweetness and delicacy that delighted everyone. As Merrythought, Mr. Stanley Newman, also sang very

well indeed—rather too well, perhaps; by which we mean that his own technical skill, and the formal musical accompaniment, robbed the part of some of the ease and spontaneity that its authors undoubtedly meant it to have. Merrythought was not a professional vocalist. He sang, not for money, but for joy. Little Miss Hermione Baddeley as Michael pleased everyone very much, and Mr. R. M. Hobson, doubling the parts of Prologue and Tapster, did himself more justice in the second character than in the first.

Taken as a whole, this revival of "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" makes a most fascinating medley of mirth, music, and history, the music in this instance being supplied by Mr. Frederic Austin, whose work for "The Beggar's Opera" was so successful. Judging by the cordial reception given to it, this is one of the few plays of Beaumont and Fletcher that can be made to repay occasional revival for a short run.

"NICE PEOPLE." BY RACHEL CROTHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Sam H. Harris presents Miss Francine Larrimore in "Nice People" by Rachel Crothers, Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Connecticut, January 3, 1921. The cast: Theodora Gloucester, Francine Larrimore; Herbert Gloucester, John Webster; Margaret Rainford, Leonore Harris; Billy Wade, Robert Ames; Scottie Wilbur, Hugh Huntley; Oliver Constock, Guy Milham; Halie Livingston, Tallulah Bankhead; Eileen Baxter-Jones, Juliet Brannon; Trevor Leeds, Edwin Hensley; Mr. Heyzer, Frederick Maynard.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Miss Crothers has been reading The Atlantic Monthly. At least, one is inclined to make this inference after seeing her latest comedy, "Nice People." There has been, of late, a serious discussion in the pages of the Atlantic concerning the manners, or lack of manners, of present-day young people. Miss Crothers has boldly dramatized the whole controversy and made of it a somewhat uneven comedy, clever in spots, albeit in other passages a trifle overweighed with the didactic aspect of the theme.

The first act starts off with great promise. We are shown a group of careless, money-spending young men and women of whom Theodora Gloucester—"Teddie"—is the ring-leader. Motor parties and jazz to all hours of the early morning are their sole occupation. Miss Crothers is at her best in depicting their reckless conversation and headless points of view. She is ably assisted by the insight into the character of "Teddie" which Miss Larrimore's acting reveals. Arrives upon the scene Aunt Margaret, whose opinions are described by "Teddie" as mid-Victorian—a phrase which today is supposed to crush all argument. Aunt Margaret opens the eyes of "Teddie's" father to the lack of good form involved in his daughter's escapades. He forbids his daughter to go on a motor-party at 1 a. m., and "Teddie" revolts. This is the first act—a skillfully drawn slice of the true comedy of manners.

From now on, however, Miss Crothers' lecture gains ground at the expense of the dramatic action. "Teddie" goes away to a little cottage in the country. Likewise she discovers that her father's fortune was made by keeping just within the letter of the law. The young man she expected to marry gives her up when she renounces her father's money. Aunt Margaret joins her at the cottage and together they begin the struggle of making a small farm pay, although both are ignorant of farming.

Billy Wade now enters on the scene—a young man who has abandoned farming to make his fortune in the city. But he, too, has become depressed over city ways and decides to help "Teddie" with her farm. From time to time her friends from the city visit her and tempt her to return. "Teddie," however, stands firm until she wins her father to her point of view—while, of course, she has no difficulty in converting Billy Wade. Thus all ends happily to prove that cultivating your own garden is better than jaxing on your neighbor's roof.

The moral of the little story is true enough, and yet one cannot help thinking of the western prospector's motto: "Gold is where you find it." Miss Crothers seems to imply that there is virtue in farm life. That may be, but several of us in the audience have known nice people in cities, too. The poet Burns is nearer right than Miss Crothers: "A man's a man for a' that." As for the manners of a certain group of nice people, we grant Miss Crothers' point, even if she exaggerates them a little mercilessly. But the comedy of manners permits such heightening.

The acting was in the main delightful. Miss Larrimore was excellent, particularly in the first act, and especially in the quarrel scene with her father. She has a mannerism in the way she controls her voice, but it happened to suit this particular character. The other characters fitted well into the picture, particularly a marginal vignette by Frederick Maynard of the farmer, Mr. Heyzer.

BRITISH REVIVAL OF "RUDDIGORE"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The revival in Glasgow by the d'Oyly Carte Company of "Ruddigore" aroused lively interest in dramatic and musical circles throughout the country, for "Savoyards" still form a numerous host. More than 20 years have elapsed since "Ruddigore" was included in the d'Oyly Carte repertory, and something of the charm of novelty attached to



In the London revival of a Beaumont and Fletcher comedy

its revival. It was brilliantly staged and dressed, and the performance was of excellent quality.

Compared with the musical comedy stuff that inundates the stage today, "Ruddigore" is vastly superior, still it must be ranked as among only the second best of Gilbert and Sullivan. That is the more surprising because "Ruddigore" immediately succeeded "The Mikado" in which opera Gilbert and Sullivan probably attained their zenith, and it was followed by much brilliant work by the famous co-partners. Both Gilbert and Sullivan were at the height of their powers, yet the story and libretto of "Ruddigore" betray fatigue, and while the dialogue is not without felicities, the wit infrequently suggests that it did not flow spontaneously, and that Gilbert too deliberately strove to be Gilbertian. The comparative failure may partly be accounted for by the hackneyed theme to which he applied his wit. The story is of the nature of a caricature of transatlantic drama which is a rather superfluous exercise, transatlantic drama being itself very much of a caricature. It is unnecessary to detail the story of how Sir Ruthven Murtagh and his descendants were under a witch's curse, condemned to commit a crime every day, or how the way of escape was found for young Ruthven. Wicked barons are not strangers on the "boards" and Gilbert's treatment of them yields, of course, plenty of laughter. But the sparkling wit, the brilliant burlesque, and the whimsical imaginativeness, which distinguished him at his best, finds only faint echo in "Ruddigore."

There is doubtless something symbolic in the relation between the ghostly nature of the "Ruddigore" story and its music. But the concord of artistic companionship is scarcely so manifest as in other Savoy operas. The flavor of Sullivan is of course to be caught, but he, like his great collaborator, seems less spontaneous than in their brilliant moments, and there is something missing of the melody, the thematic invention, the gayety, the sentiment, and the buffo-gusto of Sullivan at his best.

The topical element in "Ruddigore"

THEATRICAL

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has become somewhat frayed, and Rose's "book of etiquette" has lost much of its focal point. The much discussed song "The Darned Monseer," which, when the opera was produced, caused grave offense to French amour propre, and resulted, it is said, in a challenge being issued to Gilbert by an irate Frenchman, is retained. There is a better understanding now between France and Great Britain, and a greater tolerance on both sides with regard to the humor peculiar to both nations. At all events, the enthusiastic reception of this song by the Glasgow audience is not likely seriously to affect the "entente cordiale."

As indicated, it was a very fine performance. Mr. Lytton, a member of the original Savoy company, played Robin Oakapple with the maximum of humorous effect. Mr. Leo Sheffield was admirably suited as Sir Despard, and Richard found a lively exponent in Mr. Derek Oldham, who historically and vocally, was equally a success. Miss Sylvia Cecil, Miss Catherine Ferguson, and Miss Bertha Lewis filled admirably the leading female parts, and the chorus was impeccable.

The present d'Oyly Carte combination is the strongest within recent years, and if the revived "Ruddigore" fails to make appeal, it will not be the fault of these excellent performers.

"THE MELTING POT" REVIVED
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill, revived at the Everyman Theatre, Hampstead, London.

LONDON, England.—There is no need to dwell on the special characteristics of "The Melting Pot," the play by Israel Zangwill which has just been revived by the enterprising little company at Hampstead. It is far better known in America than in England, and Washington saw it five years before it found a stage in London. Its interest, indeed, though the problem with which it deals

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This is a record of which Mr. Zangwill may well be proud. That it should have no English equivalent was inevitable, for the melting pot of the dramatist's image lies west of the Atlantic, and it is the United States

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which are to be the crucible of the future. Nevertheless, Mr. Macdormott was right in undertaking its revival, for it is of a heartening idealism. Regarded purely as a play, it suffers from the fault of practically all propagandist literature. It is rhetorical, not only in the speeches of individual characters but in essence. Nor is Mr. Zangwill's defense of it against critics whom he deems supercilious, altogether convincing. He makes the mistake, which is the defect of his admirable zeal, of confounding art and argument—in a way that Mr. Shaw, sometimes, one feels, in spite of himself, has been saved by his sense of humor from doing.

Mr. George Hayes undertook the part of David Quisano, the Jewish hero, with a great deal of courage. It is a difficult part, which easily could be made ridiculous. For David is the principal mouthpiece of the playwright's ideas, and his representation at times inevitably wears the aspect of an orator rather than of an actor. But he is none the less charming and lovable, and Mr. Hayes managed to give their due value to both phases of his character. Of the small parts, Herr Pappelmister was particularly well played by Mr. Reginald Rivington, while the ensemble of the company, which has improved continuously since the theater's commencement, is better than ever.

"THE YELLOW JACKET" AGAIN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

"The Yellow Jacket"—Play by George C. Hazelton and Benrimo, music by William Furst, given by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in special matinees at the Cort Theatre, New York, beginning January 4, 1921.

The cast: Property Man, Arthur Shaw; Chorus, Mr. Coburn; Wu Sin Yin, Howard Kyle; Due Jung Fah, Howard Kyle; Tai Fah Min, Walter F. Scott; Chee Moo, Mrs. Coburn; Lee Sin, Arthur Young; Sui Sin Fah, Bertha Ballinger; Ling Won, Lark Taylor; Wu Hoo Git, Donald Gallaher; Wu Fah Din, Schuyler Ladd; Moy Fah Loy, Juliette Day.

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Coburn, consenting to forget that he has won for himself a place at the forefront of dramatic progress, has turned his gaze backward, to meditate for a while upon the success of other men and other times. After a brilliant period of original effort as comedist, he is setting out to win a little second-hand fame, reviving a play that is at once a satire on the manners of the western world and a travesty on those of the eastern. With the condescension of a manager who has proved his independent abilities and can afford to rest from extraordinary labor, he reinstates upon the stage "The Yellow Jacket," a piece whose theme is romantic commonplace and whose local color is mock-Chinese; a piece that jests pleasantly with the people who constitute the audience, while it jeers at others who are too far away to reply or protest.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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pany, many of its members being young persons who give promise of turning the instruction he gives them to good account some day. He is putting the players smartly through their paces in this apparently unconventional but really most mechanical of dramas, with the result that the story of Wu Hoo Git's struggle to gain ancestral recognition and to recover title to the throne held by his usurping half-brother is strikingly, if not persuasively, represented.

At the opening matinee, the audience must have been convinced that Mr. Coburn as prologue and curtain narrator, Mr. Shaw as director of scenic improvisations, Mr. Gallaher as the hero, Mrs. Coburn as the unhappy mother, Miss Day as the heroine, and Mr. Ladd as the wicked half-brother went through the theatrical calisthenics required of them by the playwrights as well as need be. It must have been amused by their puppet-like activities, if it was not especially moved. But it could hardly help being aroused to a deeper response by one of the actors, Mr. Kyle, who besides having a doll part in the earlier scenes, that of Wu Sin Yin, the governor of the province, had the human part in the later scenes of the old philosopher who guides the hero in his adventures through cities of men and over mountains and other obstacles of nature. Authentic in speech and expressive in gesture, Mr. Kyle for a few moments gave the house to believe that the authors of "The Yellow Jacket" are in some sort interested in the feelings of men's hearts as well as in the processes of their intellects.

MOSCOW PLAYERS NOW IN SERBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Serbia.—Many of the principal members of the famous Moscow Art Theater managed a little while ago to escape from Bolshevik Russia to Georgia from whence via Constantinople they made their way to Bulgaria. After giving a series of performances in Sofia, the Moscow players went on to Belgrade where they intend giving a series of performances in the State Theater.

Among the leading actors and actresses of the Moscow Art Theater now in Serbia are: Mesdames Olga Knipper-Cherchova (widow of Anton Tchekhov, the author and playwright), Maria Germanova, Pavlova, Krzhanovskaya, Messrs. Kachalov (the "leading man" of the Moscow company), Bersenev, Massalitinov, etc., in all about 25 members. The following plays are announced: "The Cherry Orchard," "The Three Sisters," "Uncle Vanya" by Anton Tchekhov and "In the Grip of Life" by the Norwegian author Knut Hamsun.

THEATRICAL

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Belmont 48 St. E. of W. Way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

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ENTER MADAME
NORMAN TREVOR
FULTON W. 46 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS
W 42nd St.
SAM HARRIS presents
AARON HOFFMAN'S COMEDY
WELCOME STRANGER
WITH GEORGE SIDNEY
MATINEES WED. & SAT.

Henry Miller's THEATRE, 124 West
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY
LAST WEEK

Patricia Collinge in
"JUST SUPPOSE"

Good Times
AT THE HIPPODROME
Seats Selling 4 Weeks in Advance

IRENE
Theat. 48 St. W. of W. Way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS AHEAD

GRANT MITCHELL
In a New Comedy
"THE CHAMPION"
"The Funniest Play in Town."—Sun.
By Thomas Loudon and A. E. Thomas

GEORGE M. COHAN'S 3 BIG HITS
GEORGE M. COHAN'S THEATRE Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S PRODUCTION
THE TAVERN
An Extraordinary Mystery Play
"What's All the Shoutin' For?"

KNICKERBOCKER Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S Comedians
MARY
(ISN'T IT A GRAND OLD NAME?)

THE HOME FORUM

Daudet Arrives in Paris

At last, a sound of wheels clanking on the turn-tables, a gigantic glass dome overhead hissing with light, doors banging, luggage was clattering on the pavement, a restless, busy crowd, customs-house officers—in fact, Paris.

My brother was waiting for me on the platform, a knowing, sharp, practical fellow, in spite of his youth, and fully alive to the importance of his duties as an elder brother, he had secured a hand-cart and engaged a "commisair."

"He will carry away your luggage." It was a load that luggage! A poor little trunk stuffed with nails, patched all over, and weighing more in itself than all its contents.

We started off in the direction of the Quartier Latin, along the deserted, gray, through the slumbering streets, walking behind the porter, who was pushing the hand-barrow. It was scarcely daylight, we only met some workmen . . . or newspaper hawkers, who were cleverly slipping the morning papers beneath the house doors. The gas lamps were extinguished, and the streets—the Seine being at its highest—all appeared to me gloomy through the grey morning mist. Such was my entry into Paris. Clinging to my brother, my heart full of anxiety, I experienced a feeling of involuntary terror while we continued steadily following the cart.

"If you are not in too great a hurry to see our room, we will breakfast first," said Ernest.

"Oh yes, by all means." At length the shutters were flung back and a sleepy-looking waiter admitted us, noisily dragging his loose slippers across the floor and muttering to himself, very much in the way that stable-men do when awakened from their sleep to put to the relays. Never shall I forget that breakfast in the dawn light. I have but to close my eyes for the whole scene to reappear before me. The bare white-washed walls, dotted with rows of pegs, the bar covered with piles of napkins rolled in their rings, marble tables without table-cloths . . . all these were already in their places.

We then ordered an omelette, for it was too early to be able to get a cutlet. "An omelette for two."

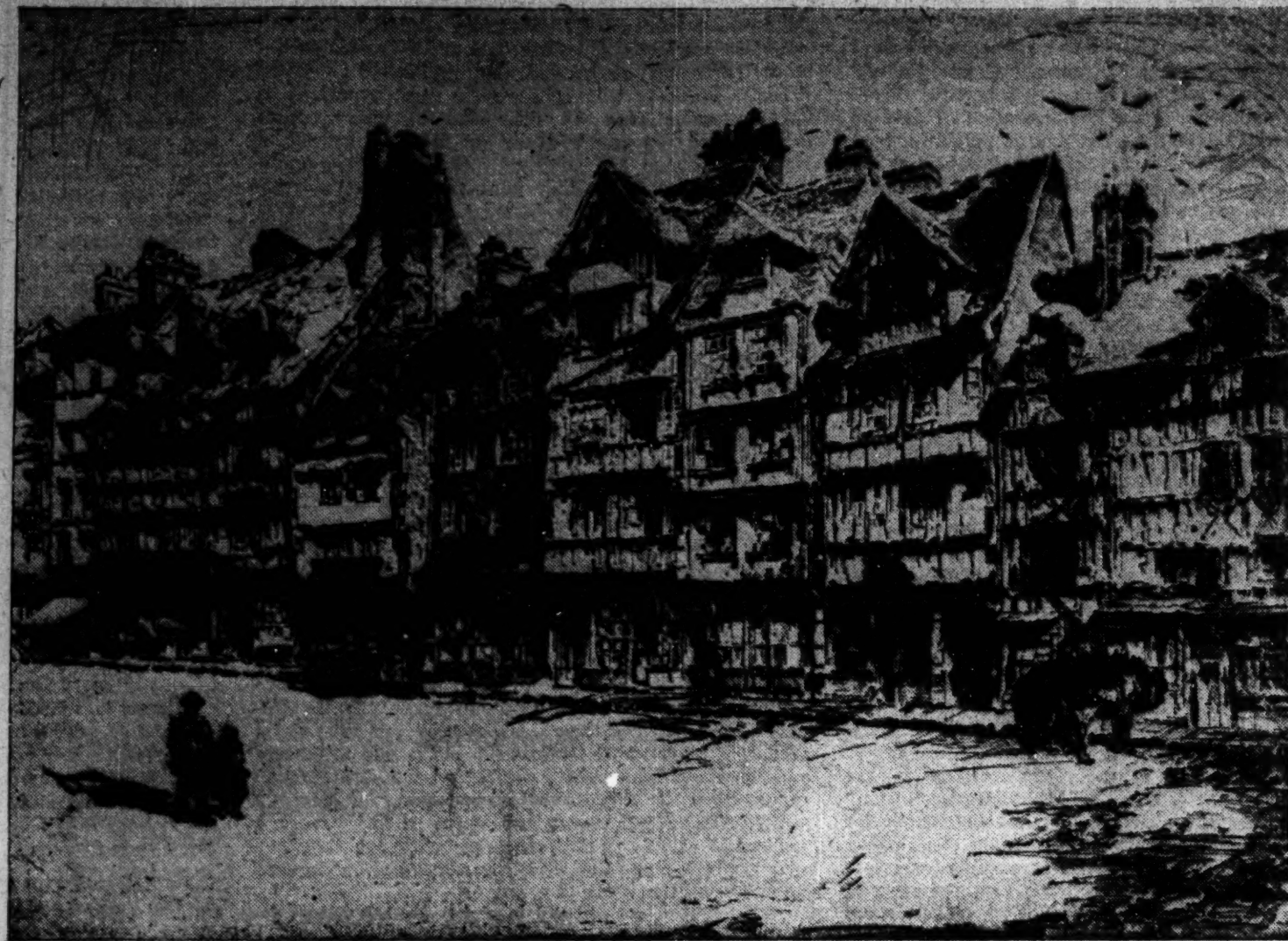
"Bourm," bellowed the waiter. "And well done!" cried my brother. I was overcome with respectful emotion at the coolness and lordly airs of my myriads of a brother. And at dessert, eyes fixed upon eyes, elbows on the table, what schemes, what confidences did we not exchange, as we sat with a plateful of raisins and nuts before us.

We walked forth arm in arm, talking at the top of our voices. By that time it was broad daylight. Paris beamed upon me through her open shop windows; the Odéon itself seemed to nod affably toward me; and the white marble queens in the gardens of the Luxembourg, that I caught sight of through the railings in the midst of the leafless branches, appeared to bow graciously and welcome my arrival. My brother was rich! He filled the

An Expedition to Switzerland

The great excitement of this summer holiday, after which I was to go to Marlborough, was an expedition to Switzerland. All that any of us knew

dinner, and cows went home, swinging bronze bells as they croaked a wayward morse; and there was a noise of falling torrents and a scent of pasture, and the excitement of being "abroad" and the knowledge that the Jungfrau would be there in the morning. "Our Family Affairs," by E. F. Benson.



Courtesy of the New York Public Library; photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"Old Lace" (Lisieux, France), by John Taylor Arms

post of secretary to an old gentleman who was dictating his memoirs and gave him a salary of seventy-five francs a month. Till I should win my laurels, we had to live on these seventy-five francs a month, and to share the tiny room on the fifth floor, almost a garret, in the Hôtel du Sénat, rue de Tournon, which however seemed to me a palace. "Thirty Years of Paris," Alphonse Daudet (tr. by Laura Ensor).

about Switzerland was a remarkable picture that hung in the nursery in which rows of dazzling summits crowned cerulean lakes. Above that panoramic view, in which Jungfrau and Mont Blanc somehow appeared together, were little vignettes, one of a Swiss chalet, one of the Staubbach, one of the castle of Chillon. We journeyed via Southampton and Havre, five children, Beth, my father and mother, and sat upright in a second-class carriage all the way from Paris to Berne, by what route I have no idea. Our objective was a village called Gimmelwald, a few miles from Murren, and we spent a day and a night at Berne, and from Berne, on the terrace in front of the church, I had my first glimpse of snow mountains. Perhaps because I had been sitting bolt upright all night, perhaps because I had thought that the brilliant blues and dazzling whites of the pictures in the nursery would be collectively unveiled on an enormous scale, I was more disappointed than words can fairly convey. Low on the horizon were a few greyish jagged hills beset with streamers of mist, and that was all. Nellie drew a long breath, and said, "Oh, isn't it wonderful!" and I labelled her the most consummate hypocrite.

Next morning we started again, and came out on the lake of Thun, the shores of which we traversed in some sort of train like an omnibus, with an open top, and in due proportion to the bitterness of the disappointment at Berne came that day's rapture. We passed below the Niesen, which wore a snow-cap, and my mother told us that the Niesen was nothing in particular. Summits gleamed from the other side of the lake, and they were nothing particular; but oh! for the lake itself, while we awaited other incredible developments. It was bluer than the picture in the nursery, and it was trimmed with a translucent bottle-green that showed the shallow water, and sharp as the edge of a riband laid against it came that deep clear blue. From Interlaken we proceeded in carriages, between meadows tall with gentians, and over them there skimmed Apollo butterflies with orange spots on each underwing, and Camberwell beauties no less (foreign variety, with a yellow instead of a white border to their wings). And then we turned a corner (I was on the front seat) and Nellie opposite said, "Oh!" and I thought she had been a hypocrite again and didn't look round, because I was observing a pale clouded yellow. And then she said "Oh, look!" and I was kind enough to forgive her hypocrites and look, and there, straight in front, was the Jungfrau . . . and my heart went out to the snow mountain and has never come back.

We passed the Staubbach some where near Lauterbrunnen and came in the hour of sunset to the little inn at Gimmelwald. And then there was no more spirit left in me, for Elger and Moser and Jungfrau and Ebnod and Silberhorn were a scene of confusion to sketch, and was prodigal of rose-madder; but whereas she put rose-madder on to a drawing-block, it was the sun that dyed the snows. And we had bilberries and cream at

A Kind of Possession

To those whose tastes lead them that way there is a certain special interest in a ramble through the smaller and less famous cities of France. There is doubtless an equal interest in doing the like through the cities of Germany and Italy; but the interest differs somewhat in its nature in the three countries. We are now speaking in all three lands of the lesser cities, those which do not rank and never did rank, among the great historic cities of Europe. Their examination carries with it something of the pleasure of discovery. The traveller is not likely to take with him any very minute knowledge of the local history. He makes it out largely on the spot, with such help from books and men as he can find on the spot, in the presence of the existing monuments which the course of the local history has left. He goes away, having as it were formed a new friendship. He has become possessed of a new interest; he seems to have acquired a kind of property in the place; every mention of it which he afterwards comes across speaks to him with a life and meaning which it had not before. No man could venture to assert this kind of personal claim in any of the great cities of Europe, in Rome (Old or New), in Athens, in Venice or Florence, in Cologne, hardly in Rheims or Rouen. Such cities can belong to him only as they belong to countless others. But a smaller city, known perhaps before by name and little more, when it has been once examined in this way, becomes a kind of possession. "Sketches From French Travel," Edward A. Freeman.

Coaching on the Isle of Wight

"Who ever went to England without longing to hear the song of the skylark, Shelley's 'sprite, or bird'? Not we, at least; yet we had not caught one clear, pure note, born of the 'rapture so divine.'" Julia C. R. Dorr tells us in "The Flower of England's Face." "We had been told that the Isle of Wight would surely grant us our desire. But whether we drove or walked, whether we asked the question of lady or ploughboy, the answer was always the same in effect. Oh, yes! there were plenty of skylarks. They frequented yonder meadow, or they soared from yonder hill. They sang this morning, or yesterday, or last week. If we were in a certain spot tomorrow, at a certain hour, we would be sure to hear them. But we never did. It was a good deal like John Burroughs' tantalizing search for a nightingale. . . . Katharine flattered herself that she heard the call of the cuckoo; but I was never certain even of that."

"One cannot linger in Lotus-land forever and the hour came when we were obliged to leave Ventnor. . . . Imagine us on the highest of the five seats on the top of the coach—so high, indeed, that we can overlook walls and hedges, and get an unobstructed view on either side. The inside of the coach, it may be remarked, is given over to the sole occupancy of hampers, baskets, and portmanteaus. How did we get up there? Let me confess that I looked and trembled, and said . . . that I could

with brass ornaments. Our driver, in high, pearl-colored hat and elegantly fitting gloves, gathers up the reins; the guard, resplendent in scarlet coat and black, gold-laced hat, leaps up behind, and gives a long resounding peal of his brass horn; the porters salute; the landlady, making a picture of herself in her crisp muslin gown under the rose-wreathed porch, bows and smiles her farewell; and off we go in the clear morning air, under skies of deepest azure and by the shores of a tranquil sea. Occasionally we lose sight of the sea entirely, and wind about in what seems a most purposeless fashion, through bowery lanes; past picturesque cottages, each one of which is a rose garden to the top of its chimney; through flower-sweet nooks; through deep, dark, green recesses, cool and shadowy; beside ivy-grown walls given over to beautiful decay, and up lovely, companionable hills, verdure-crowned to the very summit.

"All we have heard of the beauty of this island falls short of the reality," cries . . . Katharine. "Can you imagine anything more perfect than this day and this drive?" "Flowers—flowers everywhere! . . . They beamed upon us from every hedgerow, they gave us glad good-mornings from every meadow and roadside. As we were going up a long hill, three little girls emerged from behind a thicket, each with her lap full of wild things—common, hardy blossoms, gray and bright, and feathery fern-fronds, tied up with blades of grass. Without a word the little lassies tossed their posies up to us—a fragrant shower.

"No doubt the pretty tableau was repeated day after day; and no doubt, also, that the children fully expected the shower of simperances they received in return. But who cared? It did not spoil the picture.

"A few miles further on, our courtly Jehu relaxed the reins and let the horses take their own pace as we approached a stone cottage, thatched and garlanded. On the steps of the low porch stood the shyest of wee lassies in a pink frock and white pinafore, holding in her two chubby arms a shalun, tray-like basket of fresh, dewy roses, set in their own green leaves. The little creature could not have been more than five or six years old, and hardly dared to raise her eyes as she lifted her basket, shyly swaying from side to side.

"There be roses and roses. Every lady on the coach exclaimed with delight over these particular ones. "Hand up the basket, little Polly," said the driver; and forthwith the gallant red-coated guard leaped down to receive it. Evidently 'Little Polly' was a favorite with the powers that be. When she darted into the house with her empty basket, every man and woman of us wore roses in buttonhole or belt."

Forth the Banners Go

Come, then, let us cast off fooling, And put by ease and rest, For the Cause alone is worthy Till the good days bring the best. Come, join in the only battle Wherein no man can fail,

Ah! come, cast off all fooling, For this, at least, we know: That the Dawn and the Day is coming, And forth the Banners go. —William Morris.

Preconception

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. THE Anglo-Saxon language illustrates the close relationship which exists between the mental and the physical by such a word as "conception." The words heredity and preconception are also closely related. Heredity depends on ancestral qualities, preconception on previously formed opinions. Christian Science shows, however, that all is mental, so ancestral qualities and preformed opinions are one and the same thing. These being formed, and so, finite, do not originate with the divine Mind, neither do they originate with any particular mortal, they are beliefs reflected from what is called mortal mind. Mortal mind contains only preconceived beliefs, counterfeits of the truth, so whenever a mortal accepts a false belief he has inherited a preconception from mortal mind.

It was because the scribes and Pharisees accepted a preconceived notion of how the Messiah must manifest himself, a notion involving material conquest and physical splendor, that they failed to recognize the significance of the Messianic mission of Jesus. The only reason why the manifestation of the Christ in the healing of sickness and saving from sin today is not recognized as such is because the counterfeit, the preconceived belief of mortal mind, is being accepted and adhered to as the truth. In the first century those who spiritually understood the Christ, were, in a degree, able to perceive the true nature of Jesus. Peter saw in Jesus "The Christ, the Son of the living God;" others saw the preconception of mortal mind. "A man gluttonous and a wine-bibber."

The same thing is found today. Those who perceive, in Science, the allness of the infinite idea or Christ, recognize the manifestation of the Christ in a better understanding of man as the divine idea. In Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy, page 495, we read, "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought." Doing this, in spite of seeming temptation to accept sense testimony, prevents the formation in thought of the preconception of mortal mind. Thus the man with "an open mind" perceives the correct human footstep to take in every circumstance.

If the world had not been ignorant of the infinity of the Christ, there would have been no mission for the human Jesus to perform by proving the untruth of that ignorance. So today if the world was not still ignorant of the infinity of the Christ there would be no necessity for human footsteps. It is thus seen that human footsteps are only taken because of ignorance. Mortals sleep and eat because they do not understand how they could live without doing so. This is one of the preconceptions of mortal mind which hide the truth. It was by demonstrating the unreality of such preconceptions that Jesus manifested the Christ. The same process must still be the way; it is clearly impossible to reverse it and demonstrate the Christ by reliance on human footsteps.

On page 178 of Science and Health we read, "Heredity is not a law." In the same way, preconception has no power or reality, divine Mind and its conception, infinite idea, are all and now. When, however, a mortal holds to a preconceived belief as to how a particular problem should work out, he blinds his eyes to divine guidance. If his solution is the correct one, the problem will work out that way, but it would have done so anyway without his preconception and help, while on the other hand, if the problem does not work out that way, he may find himself in the unfortunate position of fighting against God. In the first case he will suffer from the belief that he has had something to do with putting matters right, while in the second case he may suffer from the belief that the truth can be vanquished. In no case can anyone benefit through a preconception; only in the "now" does eternity unfold. No mortal belief can ever become true, it may drop some of its falsity and its statements become relatively nearer the truth, just as the statement that twice two is five is nearer the truth than the statement that twice two is fifteen, but there is no error in truth, error merely obscures truth. Thus, in the Science of being, the more the Christ-idea is understood the more human error is exposed as error and destroyed.

The knowledge of reality enables one to detect and discard the unreal counterfeit. This is the only way to learn about error, for any study of error means the acceptance of error. No gardener studies weeds in order to know what to root up. Error is never anything, neither a belief nor a supposition. It cannot be conceived or preconceived, it is nothing and must be known as such by the reflection of the full understanding of the infinite Christ-idea. Efforts to study error result in gaining a preconceived belief of what others think, why they think it, and in other ways how mortal mind is being reflected. Reading mortal mind through mortal mind and thus becoming more and more able to reflect this mortal mind, is the exact opposite of Christian Science practice. Christian Science practice consists in the study of the divine Mind and idea until one is able to detect mortal falsities and know, and discard, mortal beliefs as the gardener knows and roots out the weeds. In Science and Health, pages 83 and 84, we read, "Mortal mind-reading and immortal mind-reading are distinctly opposite standpoints, from which cause and effect are interpreted. The act of reading mortal mind investigates and touches only human beliefs. Science is immortal and coordinate neither with the premises nor with the conclusions of mortal beliefs."

Dwelling on the infinity of divine Mind and idea is dwelling "in the secret place of the most High," and is the only way to demonstrate Christian Science. It will prove itself in human experience adequate for the separation of Truth and error. This idealism is not abstract and theoretical but will reveal every necessary human footstep, hour by hour, and day by day. Thus does man "wait on the Lord" and, free from any preconceived belief as to what ought to happen, perceive Christ, Truth, with him all the way.

To a Pine Tree

Spite of winter, thou keep'st thy green glory,
Lusty father of Titans past number!
The snow-flakes alone make thee hoary,
Nestling close to thy branches in slumber.
And thee mantling with silence.
Thou alone know'st the splendour of winter,
Mild thy snow-silvered, hushed precipices,
Hearing crags of green ice groan and splinter,
And then plunge down the muffled abysses
In the quiet of midnight.

Thou alone know'st the glory of summer,
Gazing down on thy broad seas of forest,
On thy subjects that send a proud murmur.
Up to thee, to their sachem, who towerest
From thy bleak throne to heaven.
—James Russell Lowell.

A Cause in Common

The War of Independence was virtually a second English civil war. The ruin of the American cause would have been also the ruin of the constitutional cause in England; and a patriotic Englishman may reverse the memory of Patrick Henry and George Washington not less justly than the patriotic American.—John Morley, on Burke.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY CORRESPONDENT IN THE WORLD

One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 5 cents.
Five cents at news stands.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1921

EDITORIALS

Exit the Capital Ship?

NEVER since the tremendous controversy, in the last century, when the respective champions of Douglas and Rodney contended for the honor of the maneuver of breaking the line, in the Battle of the Saints, has so interesting a naval question been in dispute, amongst so many able officers, as that which has of late been discussed in the pages of *The Times*, in London. Lord Northcliffe may, indeed, congratulate himself on having provided the opportunity which could have been provided in no other way, for the thrashing out of a tremendously important question, in a way which has enabled the public to understand something of its intricacies and technicalities. For, whereas the question in dispute between the supporters of the claims of Douglas and Rodney was a purely historical one, the controversy which has been carried on in *The Times* affects not only the pocket of every taxpayer in the world, but the safety of every citizen.

The question itself is an entirely simple one, the solution one which must eventually be left to naval experts. It is, Has the capital ship seen its day? In other words, has the time come when all the traditions of the British Navy, and the navies of the world, are to give place to an entirely new method of fighting. At present two great naval powers, Japan and the United States, are going ahead building tremendous new capital ships, at a literally appalling expense. One capital ship, it is calculated, would cost, in England, at the present rates for labor and material, £9,000,000, or \$45,000,000.00. And this capital ship, it is estimated, will be of no good without a corresponding fleet of destroyers, the cost of all of which will necessarily have to be added to it. So tremendous is the price, and so vital the question at issue, that the British Admiralty has suspended all work on capital ships, and is engaged in studying the question as to whether this type of ship is to be or not to be, before proceeding with its program. These simple facts will show the immense importance of the question to the taxpayers as such no less than to the citizen. For they mean that if the capital ship proves to be the mere waste iron which its opponents claim it will be, the governments responsible for its building are being guilty of an extraordinary waste of their respective countries' resources.

The man who has raised all the pother is that celebrated gunnery expert, Admiral Sir Percy Scott. Sir Percy fighting his battle, after the manner of Lord Fisher, demands with reiteration, "What is the good of the battleship?" and insists that not one of the supporters of the battleship will give him an answer to his question. The late war, Sir Percy points out, has completely revolutionized naval strategy. It has brought to the fore not only the submarine but the aeroplane, with the result, according to him, that, whilst the former makes the life of the battleship at sea a problem, the latter makes its existence in harbor no less of a problem. Admiral Hall, who served with great distinction during the war, and who was latterly in control of the submarines, rams home Sir Percy's objection until, in his own opinion obviously, he has sunk all the arguments of his opponents, under command of no less an officer than Admiral Bacon of the Dover Patrol. Admiral Hall insists, in effect, that it would be perfectly immaterial if the German Grand Fleet had sunk the whole of the British Grand Fleet in the Battle of Jutland. What, he asks, would they have done next? They could not have gone to sea, because of the British submarines and destroyers, they could not have forced the British harbors for the same reasons, and he winds up by declaring that it is not of the remotest importance to Great Britain whether any other nation chooses to burden itself with capital ships or not, provided she shows the wisdom of avoiding wasting her own money on them.

Admiral Bacon, however, takes exception to Admiral Hall's argument. He declares roundly, as the officer responsible for the Dover Patrol, that if a fleet of battleships had come into the Channel, escorted by destroyers, they would, in one daylight raid, have blocked every one of the allied Channel ports, and wiped out of existence all the shipping in the Downs. The possibility of this is, necessarily, a question for sailors to decide, but the fact remains that, in the Battle of Jutland, Lord Jellicoe, by previous arrangement with the Admiralty, turned his ships away from the German fleet, because he did not believe it was desirable to expose them to the attacks of the German submarine fleets which were supposed to be present with Admiral von Scheer.

Admiral Bacon, indeed, carries the war into the enemy's waters. He admits that the aeroplane and submarine have brought about a change in naval tactics, but he insists this change does not end these but extends the revolution to the battleship. The construction of the German battleships, for instance, he explains, has made it clear that the capital ship can be so protected that the prospect of sinking it with even as many as three hits from torpedoes has disappeared. But here the question enters into the perennial combat between the armor-plate and the torpedo, with a result no human being can foresee. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the German ships were not built to go to sea, and were incapable of going to sea even if they could have escaped the blockade. They were little better than naval forts built for the express purpose of an attack upon England, and so constructed that on returning to port their crews had to be at once landed and provided with barracks on shore. This means that the old idea of the battleship has been indeed revolutionized. If built to resist the submarine, it can no longer sail the Seven Seas, and after the manner of the Georgian admirals anchor calmly outside the range of the shore batteries, and blockade any port, so long as a stronger fleet does not appear. According to Admiral Hall, what would happen to it, if it ever did get to sea, would be that it would have to fight for its life as long as daylight lasted, and be at the mercy of the submarine when darkness fell. At any rate, he maintains that Great Britain is not likely to fight another

naval war in which choice of position across her enemy's points of egress will be presented to her. She may have to send her ships into the Pacific or the Mediterranean, and, if Admiral Hall is to be trusted, that is precisely where the battleship would never arrive.

There, very roughly stated, is the position, as the admirals have made it clear to the lay mind. Whether the supporters of the capital ship or its opponents have the best of the argument, the Admiralty Committee will presumably assure itself, so far as it is concerned. Probably nothing except an actual demonstration of fighting can positively settle the question, and as that settlement cannot fortunately take place until two great powers are again engaged in war, it is to be trusted that the demonstration will be permanently postponed. At the same time, it is quite certain that the supporters of the submarine have made an excellent case for themselves, and it is to be remembered that the insistent conservatism of the British naval authorities has fought in turn with dogged determination, the introduction of the steamship, the turret ship, and the dreadnaught. That there should now be an unwillingness to work such a tremendous revolution as the abolition of the battleship is, therefore, easily to be understood. The responsibility for such a step would require even more courage than Lord Jellicoe displayed at Jutland, when, with an absolute disregard for his own future, which he explained to the Admiralty was dust in the balance compared with the safety of the country, he assumed the responsibility of failing to close with the German ships, since both he and the Admiralty had agreed that that was the wiser course, though the criticism and personal responsibility, the Admiralty had fairly warned him, was bound to rest upon his shoulders.

Governor Miller's Representations

NATHAN L. MILLER, two days after his inauguration as Governor of the State of New York, found the opportunity, in the convening of the regular session of the Legislature, to define his attitude toward economy. He made quite clear the duty of the government, referring to the government of his own State, to set an example for the individual. In the practice of the most rigid public economy, Governor Miller believes, encouragement is given to private thrift, and to production and industry, all of which are essential to the solution of the economic and social problems which are forcing themselves upon the attention of civilized peoples everywhere. The duty of governments to lead in the practice of economy has been pointed out before, but it is not in the usual order of things that the demand for the practical application of economic measures should be made by one who finds himself invested with freshly-delegated authority. Those who seek office are seldom slow to pledge themselves to measures of the most drastic public economy, but those who gain office have all too frequently forgotten the promises freely made before the election. The fact should be recorded that at least one high public official has remembered.

What Governor Miller recommends as the course to be followed is applied by him, primarily, to the government and people of his own State. Yet his formula is adaptable nationally, and to other states as well. He has discovered no hidden or lost secret of economics or of politics. He claims to have found no method of transmuting the dross of public liabilities into tangible assets. He discourages vain efforts to effect deflation artificially, realizing that present and past economic conditions were brought about by unnecessary, unwise, and burdensome taxation, local, state, and national, and that sound economic conditions can be restored only by the gradual retirement of debts, both public and private, from actual savings. With this realization comes that also that the world has been living beyond its means, and that the demand now, both in private and in public life, is for a return to a safe, sane, and normal basis.

It would have been fortunate had others, elected or appointed to high executive and administrative offices in the nation and in the states, long ago displayed the vision and the courage which the Governor of New York State seems to have brought to the undertaking upon which he has just entered. The need of sane and intelligent readjustment has been realized by every government on both sides of the Atlantic, and even the wayfarer has known that some sort of readjustment must take place. Naturally enough, every maker of economic formulas, from those in high official places to the philosophic corner whittler, has worked out a plan under which the change could be brought about. But Governor Miller, so far as known, is the first to declare that the reforms must begin just where he is responsible for their beginning, rather than in some office, factory, shipyard, or other industry where he has no authority other than that of gratuitous diagnostician and adviser. He not only points out where extravagances have been and are being practiced, but shows how and why they should be discontinued. He is not a theorist, merely, it is quite apparent. One could hardly imagine him, were he given the authority, recommending the expenditure of ever-increasing funds, in time of peace, to equip, to superlative fighting strength, a national navy or a standing army. No purpose, however desirable, he has said, can justify expedients which are sure to entail a train of evil consequences. He has pointed out to the Legislature of his State ways in which, he declares, millions of dollars may be saved to the taxpayers annually, and this without loss of efficiency and without detriment to legitimate industry.

The Governor makes it quite clear that he does not seek to sacrifice efficiency to economy, and he makes it equally clear that there is no need that this should be done. These facts are particularly emphasized in that portion of his address devoted to education and the schools. "The first duty of the State," he says, "is to provide an elementary education for all our boys and girls, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with the full discharge of that duty." He believes that in assuming the task of teaching physical training and Americanization, for instance, the public schools have been overburdened. Such things, he insists, cannot be forced upon people, any more than some other things which he does not name. He believes there has been too much centralization of administration in the State,

which has added to the burden of both state and local government. He says: "A proper elementary education given the children of the foreign-born will do more than any other one thing to advance the work of Americanization, and I have a very strong feeling that compulsory physical training should not be allowed to interfere with the essential work of the elementary schools."

There are those, of course, who criticize even such a mildly reactionary program as that outlined by Governor Miller. To those who oppose what must appear to be his reasonable plan of retrenchment, under which economy may be practiced without loss of efficiency, a return to normal and admittedly sane economic conditions is unthinkable. They must realize that readjustments, in some form, are bound to come. Nothing is more certain than that they will come. Governor Miller's hope, clearly, is that these readjustments may be made by the friends of government, rather than by its enemies.

Actor-Playwrights

"It is just the sort of play that an actor would be expected to write." How often has one heard this remark. Not so often, however, has it been justified. For actors, or actresses, do not necessarily write stage plays, just because they happen to be stage people. It is natural, of course, that a player who writes a play should fill it with opportunities for making strong effects, and these strong effects are sometimes little more than clap-trap, too often having little or no real bearing on the theme of the play.

But just because many players have written stage plays it should not be forgotten that the list of actor-dramatists is very nearly as long as the list of playwrights who are not actors, taking into account only the plays that have a considerable degree of success. Every season in London, New York, and Paris several dramas written by actor-playwrights attain a considerable success. Sacha Guitry, actor, is probably the most rapid writer of plays today in France. He is said at present to have five pieces awaiting production, and not less than nine others in process of composition. Apparently Guitry finds simultaneous authorship as satisfactory a method of writing as did Dumas père, and the American playwright, Clyde Fitch, who sometimes had as many as five plays on the stocks at a time.

An American actor-playwright, Frank Bacon, is the author of "Lightnin'," a homely rural comedy drama which has broken all long-run records in New York with 1000 performances and more, and a third full year to go before the run is to end. "Lightnin'," in part, might possibly come under the criticism of being the sort of play an actor would write, even though the author's fine character work in the leading rôle more than makes up for a resort here and there to the routine traffic of the stage. Two other plays by players are distinct features of the current season in New York: "Enter, Madame," by Gilda Varesi, and "The First Year," by Frank Craven. This is Miss Varesi's first important effort in playwrighting, and is the result of her determined effort to escape from the long line of highly emotional, ignorant peasant women for which managers persisted in casting her. "Enter, Madame," undoubtedly, is tinged throughout with theatricalism, though here again the brilliant comedy acting of the author saves the piece. Mr. Craven's play is distinctly not a conventional rehash of long-tried theater expedients. It is as if he had deliberately sought to avoid the use of "hokum," to use the theater jargon for applause traps and old tricks that are always "sure to please."

Actor-playwrights, as a whole, are too intelligent not to know the difference between a machine-made play, and a play that is so individual that it is unique as a work of art. This individuality, of course, is the product only of the playwright who has the ability to express himself with some degree of style. Barrie, for instance, has a highly rarefied style, a style so individual that it would be difficult to find anything worthy of comparison among the plays by contemporary actor-playwrights. Pinero, too, has style, a style that has changed sharply with the passing of the years, as between the sentimentalities of "Sweet Lavender" and the somewhat acrid character analysis of "The Thunderbolt." Pinero was an actor in his youth, and to his stage experience surely owes much of his superb command of an intricately evolving situation. Indeed Pinero's plays have probably been imitated, in part, more consistently by univertine playwrights than those of any other dramatist since Augier. Pinero long ago left his acting days behind: he has not carried the two occupations along together, as Molière, for example, did so successfully from the beginning to the end of his career. Shakespeare, too, was an actor, though not of leading parts. Adam in "As You Like It," according to generally accepted tradition, was one of his parts, and a good "fat" acting part it is.

It is doubtless to his experience as an actor that John Drinkwater owes his ability to give his "rhythmed prose" such pointed effect as stage speech in "Abraham Lincoln," but this is the last piece that one would denominate an "actor-made" play. Yet it was made by an actor, though an actor who is also a poet. William Gillette, probably the most successful of all American actor-dramatists, has seldom found need to go to others for plays since 1884, when he appeared in his own adaptation of the same German farce from which Charles Hawtrey, the English comedian, drew "The Private Secretary." Hawtrey has chiefly been known as an actor, but Gillette's reputation rests fully as firmly upon his playwrighting as upon his acting. Gillette more than once has proved himself as sure a master of theatrical effect as Sardou, and in several of his plays, such as "Clarice" and "Secret Service," he has achieved a distinct individual flavor.

Garrick wrote many pieces for the minor theater, but tragedians, generally, have won little or no reputation as playwrights. Macready gave Bulwer-Lytton much valuable advice when "Richelieu" was in process of composition, but is not known to have written anything important himself. The same may be said of Henry Irving, Trec, Edwin Booth and Richard Mansfield in their inclination to seek writers of their plays rather than try to write plays themselves. Probably they felt themselves to be individual artists only when they thought of themselves as actors; and doubtless the intelligence which char-

acterized their performances and made their names great told them that their talents were not preeminently those of authorship.

Editorial Notes

THE summing up of the national park situation in the United States, as given to a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor* in New York, a few days ago, by George Bird Grinnell, founder of the first Audubon Society, has a very urgent claim on public attention. Mr. Grinnell insists that grave dangers threaten the national parks of the country, and that the present session of Congress or the one to follow it will decide their fate. He urges each citizen of the United States who has an interest in his great national heritage to manifest that interest by expressing his views to his representative in Congress, and by insisting that none of the bars protecting the national parks shall be let down: "The motto of all citizens," declares Mr. Grinnell, "must be, 'Hands off the national parks!'" It is a very excellent motto, and the demand it makes should be insisted upon at all times and on all occasions. No single exception should, on any account, be permitted.

MAX NORDAU, while pouring into the ears of an absorbent newspaper correspondent vigorous complaints on the low moral state of nations, as distinct from individuals, says: "I should like to take out citizenship papers in the dog tribe. But if they knew us, they wouldn't admit men in their midst." This procedure, if canine scruples could be overcome, would present interesting prospects. At the same time, it may be stated, on the authority of Mr. W. H. Hudson, the English naturalist, whose qualifications for citizenship with four-footed folk of nearly every description might be regarded as quite considerable, that dog tribe morals were by no means remarkable until a recent enactment for the time being prevented their brawling and fighting. It should, therefore, be safe to argue that if men should carry out the proposals, now being ventilated, for curbing their own inclinations to fight, improvements might follow making Dr. Nordau's desire for change of citizenship no longer justifiable.

SO MANY postponements have been decreed for the Press Congress of the World, which was to have convened in Sydney, New South Wales, next March, that one more postponement will hardly be taken amiss. To be sure, this time the date is set forward indefinitely. But in default of any definite prospect of favoring conditions, failure to fix a definite date is only common sense. The time since the original date for this meeting was proposed must now be reckoned in years, with a postponement for every year. But everybody understands how war conditions have conspired to interfere with the gathering. Now, when not only economic and political unrest, but the enormous increase in steamship and railroad fares, must be reckoned with, postponement is merely the reasonable way of dealing with a congress that must inevitably involve almost a circumnavigation of the world for a considerable proportion of those who might be expected to attend.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, a special pleader for the equal right of men and women in Great Britain, admits that the type of woman called to serve on a jury is one that has a limited outlook on public affairs and is easily influenced, but at the same time adds that men are just as inexperienced when they begin their duties on the jury. The fact that women are taking their duties seriously is shown by their willingness to go to school and learn their duties. The Women's Citizen Association is holding classes for women in which, at mock trials, they can be instructed in the duties which they may be called upon to perform. "Trial by Jury" has a different sound to women now than it had when they sat in the stalls and laughed with Gilbert and Sullivan glee.

"JAM yesterday, jam tomorrow, but never jam today" was the rule in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and it finds its echo in the attempt of the British National Union of Journalists to limit the output of journals and journalists, and bring what remains to the level of what Lord Northcliffe calls a jam factory. As it was he who virtually obtained for the union the eight-guinea minimum and five-day-a-week privileges, his scathing remarks on the attempt at limiting intelligence and output are not uncalled for. As well apply these methods to authors, artists, or playwrights. Grading is in our opinion degrading, he says, and the National Union of Journalists the only trade union that aims at lowering the status of its members. And still the people ask for jam, and they want it today.

A FUND of \$45,000,000, to be dispensed in soldiers' bonuses, means no little responsibility for the public officials who make the distribution. New York, which has this sum to administer in this way, plans to have the money disbursed by the Adjutant-General, the State Comptroller, and the Attorney-General, acting together as an unpaid commission. At first glance it might seem that theirs will be no easy task. Yet probably the key to its just and true performance lies simply in the elimination of all merely personal considerations. With those considerations out of the way, and a definite plan for dealing with the matter clearly set forth by legislative enactment, the task of the commissioners will be merely to see that the plan is strictly followed in every instance, without fear or favor.

PERHAPS the experiences of Mr. Harding in his efforts to construct a Cabinet, taken in conjunction with his recent advance in the mysteries of Masonry, have convinced him that those whose advice he has sought in drawing his working plans have been entered apprentices, or at best mere fellow-craft Masons. He confesses that no progress has been made in rearing the structure which he must build by March 4, although there has been much activity, at least on the part of would-be advisers. And there have been objections to what are reported as tentative plans, possibly by some who have forgotten the legendary report that no sound of the hammer was heard in the land.